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THE BOOK OF THEKLA

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Ast Hoart Jan Lol tatoly THE BOOK OF THEKLA

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THE BOOK OF THEKLA.

The peculiar interest attaching to the history of the text of the Acts of Thekla in its various forms, Greek,¹ Latin,² Syriac,³ Armenian,⁴ and Coptic,⁵ together with the problems, not yet fully solved, which that history raises, justifies the publication of another and quite unusual form of this early Christian romance. The Ethiopic "Book of Thekla" is preserved in two British Museum codices, dating respectively from the fifteenth ("A") and from the eighteenth ("B") centuries.

Brit. Mus. Orient. 689 is a ponderous fifteenth-century synaxarium of 237 heavy parchment leaves. It is well written in double columns, with forty-five to forty-seven lines to a column. The leaves measure cm. 31.9 by 46.2. They are carefully lined on the flesh side, and are set with flesh sides facing flesh sides. The outer and lower margins are wide. There are numerous erasures and some other corrections. The ornaments are few and generally simple, and there are no pictures. The quires are not at all uniform, but in most cases consist of the usual four double leaves, or their equivalent. The Book of Thekla stands fifth among the volume's sermons and martyrdoms, and occupies foll. 31a to 34a.

Brit. Mus. Orient. 687-688 is an eighteenth-century folio of 233 parchment leaves. The leaves, which measure cm. 31 by 35.3, are gathered in quires of four—rarely of three—with flesh

¹ Lipsius, Acta Apostolorum Apocrypha, I, 235-72.

² There are two Latin translations — one published in *Bibliotheca Cassinensis*, *III Florilegium*, 271 sqq.; the other in Mombritius, *Sanctuarium II*, 303 sqq.

³ The Syriac, considered most important of the versions, at least until the Coptic, has been published by W. Wright, *Apocryphal Acts of the Apostles* (1871), I, pp. <u>sqq.</u>; II, pp. 116 sqq., on the basis of four British Museum manuscripts.

⁴Translated by F. C. Conybeare, *The Apology and Acts of Apollonius and Other Monuments of Early Christianity* (1894), pp. 49-88, from select Armenian martyrdoms, published by the Mechitarists of San Lazaro, 1874.

⁵ Parts of the Coptic version of the Acts of Paul, including the Acts of Thekla, are soon to be published, from a Heidelberg papyrus, by Dr. Karl Schmidt, of Berlin. Arabic (Assemani, *Bibliotheca Orientalis*, III, 1, 286—Harnack's reference to 268 is an error) and Slavonic versions also are known to exist, the latter in several codices; cf. Bonwetsch, in Harnack, *Geschichte der altchristlichen Literatur bis Eusebius*, I, pp. 904-5. sides facing flesh sides. They are carefully lined on the flesh side. The writing is fine and regular, and is arranged in three columns, of from thirty-one to thirty-three lines. There are more than fifty pictures, great and small, representing the martyrdoms described, for the volume is a synaxarium of lives of saints. The names Jesus, Christ, Paul, Thekla, and Walda Gīyōrgīs, who seems to have been the owner of the book, are usually in red. The Book of Thekla occupies *foll*. 49*a* to 51*b*. Both manuscripts were presented to the British Museum in August, 1868, by the Secretary of State for India.

The question of the relationship of the two manuscripts at once suggests itself, but their connection does not seem to be very close. A certain amount of modification from the archaism of a fifteenth-century exemplar is indeed to be expected in an eighteenth-century copy, and it is not surprising that B's readings are very often improvements upon A's. But the divergences of B are by no means all improvements or modernizations. Once at least B unwittingly allows us a glimpse of precisely what the parent manuscript read, and that manuscript was evidently not A. In the account of Thekla's second attempted martyrdom the immediate ancestor of B seems to have had a different order of words from that of A. After the words "lions and bears" (AB), the sentence "and they seized her and cast her into the den of bears and lions" (A) has fallen out of the text, doubtless by an error of the eye, homoioteleuton, and must thus have ended with the same word as the preceding sentence, *i. e.*, with the order "lions and bears." The parent manuscript thus cannot have been A, which has the order "bears and lions." The alternative explanation that one or two complete lines of A were simply skipped is inadmissible, as the sentence in A begins and ends in the middle of the line. A few lines farther down the first hand of B has been guilty of a similar error, but this time of repetition. There, however, the corrector has set him right. But the distinguishing of A from the parent of B rests on broader grounds than this isolated, though instructive, instance. How frequently the two manuscripts differ a glance at the lower margins of the following pages will show.

In a comparison of A and B the statistics of preferred readings rather favor the younger manuscript. Its text commends itself in over 25 per cent, more cases than does that of A. In the matter of fulness, on the other hand, the older manuscript excels in over 60 per cent. more readings than B, but B's omissions are often in the interests of clearness, if not absolutely required by the sense. In a large number of cases neither manuscript can be given the preference, both being right or both equally wrong. B has the smoother, easier text. A is occasionally found using a nominative for an accusative, or a singular pronoun for a plural, while B is in general better in the matter of forms. As to roots, A rarely has a different root from B for the same meaning, but in general differences in roots are confined to the common confusions \mathbf{A} with \mathbf{P} , \mathbf{J} with \mathbf{A} , $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ with \mathbf{A} , $\boldsymbol{\psi}$ with \mathbf{h} , \mathbf{A} with $\mathbf{0}$, etc., A usually preserving the better reading. B shows a decided preference for *a*-long instead of short, especially in the case of \mathbf{D} , for which guttural it evinces considerable fondness.

The evidence supplied by a comparison of the tables of contents is not in itself decisive. To the thirty-five titles of the older manuscript the younger adds eleven. Five of these—Nos. 3, 16, 31, 35, 36—are scattered through the manuscript. The remaining six appear at the end. The place of each seems to have been determined by the ecclesiastical calendar, in accordance with which the contents of both manuscripts are arranged. But numbers 25–28 of A, in which the calendar order is not observed, are correctly rearranged in B.

It seems reasonable to conclude that, while B is a corrected and amplified manuscript of the synaxarium, it is not the immediate descendant of A, and probably not a direct descendant of A at all, but comes through a collateral line from some ancestor of A.

The numerous modifications that the monument has undergone in passing into the Ethiopic form suggest the propriety of prefacing the text with an epitome.

Paul comes to Macedonia, and, taking up his abode with Tāmerēnōs, preaches the new righteousness and the doctrine of virginity. Thekla, the betrothed of Tāmerēnōs, from her window hears his discourse and believes. The importunities of Tāmerēnōs and her mother only strengthen her new convictions. She escapes by night to the house of Paul and sits at his feet. For a week these visits continue. At the end of this time her mother discovers her and tells Thekla's lover, Tāmerēnōs, who must thus

be another than the entertainer of Paul. Unable to move Thekla, Tāmerēnōs denounces Paul to the governor, who seizes him and orders him to be burned. Paul escapes death-how, is not quite clear-and is cast out of the city. Thekla's mother now renews her importunities, pointing to Paul's supposed fate as discrediting his teaching. When Thekla remains steadfast, her mother denounces her to the governor, as disobedient in refusing to marry. Repeating her refusal before the governor, she is sentenced to be burned. The maidens of the city bring fagots, and the fire is kindled. Thekla makes the sign of the cross, rain extinguishes the fire, and thunder deafens her judge. Upon her release her mother disowns her. Thekla meets a woman who owes her 1,000 pieces of money, and forgives her the debt, accepting only a few dinars. Meeting Paul's attendant on his way into the city to sell Paul's garment and buy bread for Paul and his followers, Thekla buys the garment with a part of her money and takes it back to Paul. She relates her experiences to him, and asks him to cut off her hair and disguise her as a man. which he reluctantly does. They then proceed to Thessalonica together. Thekla's mother learns of this, and at her instigation another magistrate has Thekla brought back, and condemns her to the lions for disobedience and refusing to marry. At the sign of the cross, however, the lions become harmless and play about her feet, while she breaks forth into a hymn of praise. Meantime the magistrate is mysteriously troubled all night and sends men, apparently the next morning, to bury Thekla's bones. They report that she is alive. The magistrate himself comes and releases her, and entreats her to pray for the recovery of his superior and himself. She requires him to bring Paul to do it. Paul is brought, and prays for them, and they are healed and believe.

The recent discovery of the Acts of Paul in a Coptic version, among the Heidelberg papyri, has shown that the Acts of Paul and Thekla were originally part of that work. Like all the known versions until the Coptic, the Ethiopic form of the Thekla story shows little trace, after its first sentence, of its origin as part of a larger body of Acts. It stands somewhat apart from the Syriac, Armenian, and Latin, however, in being, not a mere version, but a very free reworking of the story, with numerous omissions, transpositions, and interpolations. So frequent are the writer's divergences from the earlier type of the monument that the question arises whether the Greek (or its equivalent in some intermediate version, e. g., the Syriac or Arabic) was actually in his hands, or had only been seen or heard by him and was written up from memory.

To undertake the creation of a text with so meager an apparatus as two manuscripts has not been deemed advisable. The text presented is therefore that of the older manuscript A, while the variants of B are collected in the footnotes. The only deviation from rigid fidelity to the text of A is in the spelling of the name of Paul, the usual 20001: being substituted for A's occasional Roman : A more serious inconsistency in A is its spelling of Thamyris now JP&Pd: and now JP&IA: which latter appears uniformly in B. But A's #9%? is perhaps not quite a meaningless variation. In the first three occurrences of the name in the Book of Thekla it stands where a Greek original would have had a genitive, Θαμύριδος. The last vowel of ታምሬኖስ: may be a reflection of this. The remaining five occurrences of the name stand where accusatives and nominatives would have stood in a Greek original, again supposing our Ethiopic text to have had one; and for four of these A uses ታምሬዝ: The persistence with which n appears in the forms of this name suggests the possibility that the writer is struggling with a stem, not in δ , but in ν , like $\sum a \lambda a \mu i \kappa s \sum a \lambda a \mu i \nu s$; but of this the Greek manuscripts of the Acts of Thekla show no trace. An alternative explanation is to suppose that our writer worked under the influence of the Syriac version, and misread معنوه as not an unnatural mistake. But Professor Nöldeke, who has very kindly looked over the whole text for me, tells me that he finds many points reflecting the influence of an Arabic version lying back of the Ethiopic.¹ It seems to me probable that this intermediate version was nearer the Greek than the Ethiopic form. But the Arabic form does not seem to have been published, and so it has not been possible to follow up the suggestion of Professor Nöldeke. Assemani (Bibliotheca Orientalis, III, p. 286) simply mentions a [Vita] Theclae virginis et martyris

¹ A case almost analogous is that of the Ethiopic form of the first six books of the Apostolic Constitutions, which was based upon the Arabic version. There, however, a Coptic form of the Constitutions seems to have been intermediate between the parent Arabic version and the Ethiopic, which, as in the case of Thekla, was a free reworking. *Cf.* Harnack, *op. cit.*, I, p. 517.

as present in an Arabic manuscript of lives and martyrdoms of saints in the library of the Vatican.

In the lower margins such of the readings of B as seem preferable to those of A have been indicated (q. l., recte), and in some cases, where neither manuscript gives a satisfactory reading, one is recommended (l.), but A's occasional obvious confusions of nominative and accusative have not always been corrected in the notes. The numerous and remarkable shortcomings of the older text have thus been supplemented and an intelligible text secured throughout. At the same time, as Professor Nöldeke reminds me, we must not lose sight of the fact that the harsh and unconventional reading may in many cases be the true and original one.

For permission to publish the text and for helpful suggestions on the form of publication I am indebted to Mr. Margoliouth and Mr. Budge, of the British Museum. Professor Nöldeke, of Strassburg, and Professor Charles, of Oxford and Dublin, have most kindly helped me on many doubtful points in the text and the translation; but they are not to be held responsible for either text or translation as a whole.

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መጽሐፈ ፡ ጤቀላ ፡ አመ ፡ ይሰብክ ፡ ጳውሎስ ፡ ውስተ ፡ ኵሉ ፡ አህ ጉር ፡ ወበጽሐ ፡ መቄዶንያ ፡ ወኅደረ¹ ፡ ማኅደሮ ፡ ለታምሬኖስ² ፡ ወይቤ ፡ እንዘ ፡ ይሜሀር³ ፡ ወይጌሥጸሙ⁴ ፡ መጻእነ ፡ ንስብክ ፡ መንግሥተ ፡ ሰማ ያት ፡ በቃለ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ ብፁዓን ፡ እለ ፡ የአምኑ ፡ በልበሙ ፡ በወ ልደ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ እስመ ፡ ኢየሱስ ፡ ክርስቶስ ፡ ብሂል ፡ መድኅኔኝ ፡ ዓለም ፣ ዘአስተርአየ ፣ በሥጋ ፣ ሰብእ ፣ እንዘ ፡ እግዚአብሔር⁶ ፡ ውእቱ ፡ ኮን ፡ ሰብእ⁷ ፡ ከመ ፡ ያድኅን ፡ ሰብአ^{*} ፡ ወከመ ፡ ምውታን ፡ ያሕዩ ፡ ሞተ⁸ ፡ ወአመ ፡ ሣልስተ⁹ ፡ ዕለት ፡ ተንሥአ ፡ ወከመ¹⁰ ፡ ሕሙማነ^b ፡ ያጥዒ° ፡ ሐ መ ፡ ብዙ ጘ^{ላ 11} ፡ በእንተ ፡ ስብእ ፡ እንዘ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ ውእቱ ፡ ኮን ፡ ሰብአ ፡ ወአርአየ12 ፡ ተዕግሥተ ፡ ከመ ፡ ይትዐገሙ13 ፡ እለ ፡ የአመኑ14 ፡ በስመ ፡ ዚአሁ ፡ ወይረሱ ፡ መንግሥተ ፡ ሰማያት ፡ ወይቁሙ ፡ ምስሌሁ ፡ ወምስለ ፡ አቡሁ ፡ ለዘ ፡ ውእቱ¹⁵ ፡ ምክሩ ፡ ወኅበቡ¹⁶ ፡ ወኅይሉ¹⁷ ፡ ለእ ግዚአብሔር ፥ ብፁዓን ፣ እለ ፡ ያንድዩ ፡ ነፍስሙ ፡ እስመ ፡ ሎሙ ፡ መ ንግሥተ ፡ ሰማያት 🔅 ብፁዓን ፡ ጸድቃን¹⁸ ፡ እስመ ፡ ይወርሱ ፡ ሕይወተ 🔅 ብፁዓን¹⁹ ፡ እለ ፡ ይእዜ ፡ ይላሕዉ²⁰ ፡ በእንተ ፡ ኃጢአቶሙ²¹ ፡ ኪያሆ ሙ° ፡ ይምዕዱ ፡ ጸድቃን¹⁸ ፥ ብፁዓን ፡ እለ ፡ ይእዜ ፡ ይርኅቡ ፡ ወይጸም ኡ²² ፡ እስመ ፡ እሙንቱ ፡ ይጸግቡ ፡ በኵሉ²³ ፡ ጸሎቶሙ ፡ እንተ ፡ ጊዜ ፡ ጸለ**ቡ ፣ ኅበ ፣ እ**ግዚ አብሔር ፣ አመ ፣ ምንዳቤሆሙ ∻ ብፁዓን ፣ ንባርያነ ፣

b corr.; prim. man. dagagi : • corr.; prim. man. ሰብኢ: ^c MS. A fol. 31 verso. d corr. · corr.; prim. man. ehevor: 1 ወኃደረ : 2 ለታምሬንስ 🔅 3 E ZUC : q. l. 4 0 2 ⁷ ሰብአ፡*q.l*. 8 % 5 መድኃኔ: 6 **አ**ንዚአ፡ *ጊሥጽ* : ምት: 9 l. ሣልስት: 10 ከመ: 11 ብዙኃ: 12 corr. 15 ለዘውአፑ : 16 tr. T 13 ደትዓ7ው : 14 ተአመኑ : q. l. በቡ : ወምክሩ : 17 ወኃይሱ 18 *l.* 9. e. 97 : ¹⁹ ብዙዓን : 20 ደሰህዉ : 21 ሀ ንጢአቶሙ : 22 ወይፀምዑ : 23 37: 2870 : 017 : corr.

ምጽዋት ፡ እስመ ፡ ሎሙ ፡ ፡ ሣሀል ፡ በኅበ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፥ ብፁዓን ፡ ንጽ.ሐነ¹ ፡ ልብ² ፡ እሙንቱ ፡ ይሬእዎ³ ፡ ለእግዚአብሔር ፡፡፡፡ ብፁዓን ፡ እለ ፡ ያስተሳልሙ ፡ ወያስተኳንኑ ፡ እስመ ፡ እሙንቱ ፡ ውሉደ ፡ እግዚ አብሔር ፡ ይሰመዩ⁴ ፥ ብፁዓን ፡ እለ ፡ ይሰደዱ ፡ በእንተ ፡ ጽድቅ ፡ እስ መ ፡ ሎሙ ፡ ይእቲ ፡ መንግሥተ ፡ ስማያት ፥ ብቡዓን ፡ አንትሙ ፡ ሶበ ፡ ሰብአ ፡ ይጸልአክሙ⁶ ፡ በእንተ ፡ ጽድቅ ፡ ተፈሥሑ ፡ ወተኃሠዩ⁶ ፡ ይእ ተ ፡ ጊዜ ፥ ብፁዕ ፡ ብእሲ ፡ ዘይተሉ ፡ ትእዛዘ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ ወየኅ ጥሪተክ ፡ ወተለውክ ፡ ትእዛዘ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ÷ ብዕዕት ፡ ብእሲት ፡ እ ንተ ፡ ኢታወስብ⁹ ፡ ወተኅድን¹⁰ ፡ ለዝ ፡ ዓለም ፡ ወድንግልኒ ፡ እንተ ፡ ኢታወስብ ፡ ወትነብር ፡ በከ" ፡ እንዘ ፡ ለእግዚአብሔር ፡ ትብል ፡ እስ መ ፡ ዘአውሰበ ፡ መክፈልተ ¹² ፡ ገሃነም ፥ ወለአመሂ ፡ በኢያአምሮ ፡ አ ውሰበት ፡ ብእሲትኒ¹³ ፡ ትቁም ፡ በምታ ፡ ወብእሲኒ ፡ በብእሲቱ⁶ ፦ ወእ መሰ° ፡ ክልአ ፡ ሖረ¹⁴ ፡ መክፈልተ° ፡ ገሃነም ፥ ውእቱ ፥ ወእመስ ፡ ተግ ሣጸ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ ተለውከ ፡ መንግሥተ ፡ ሰማያት ፡ ትወርስ ÷ ወአ እምርዎ ፡ ብዕሎ¹⁵ ፡ ለዝንቱ ፡ ዓለም ፡ ከመ¹⁶ ፡ ከንቱ⁴¹⁷ ፡ ውእቱ ፥ ወሕ ይወቱኒ ፡ ካንቱ^{d 17} ፡ ወወርቁኒ¹⁸ ፡ ወብሩሩኒ ፡ ካንቱ^{d 17} ፡ ወዘያሌቅሮሂ¹⁹ ፡ ወዘይትአመኖሂ²⁰ ፡ ወኵሉ²¹ ፡ ወእምኵሉ ፡ የአኪ²² ፡ ትዕቢት ፡ እስመ ፡ ላዕቡያን^{• 23} ፡ ይትሄየዮ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፦ ኢትኩኑ ፡ ከመ ፡ ኵሉ ፡ አሕ ዛብ²⁴ ፡ እለ ፡ ይቀርቡ ፡ ኅበ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ በአፋሆሙ ፡ ወበልበሙ ሰ²⁵ ፡ ርሑቅ²⁶ ፡ ሀሎ ፡ እምኅበ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ እምቅድሚሆሙ ፡ ለጸ ሳእትክሙኒ²⁷ ፡ ኢትጸልእዎሙ²⁸ ፡ ወለእለ ፡ ያ**ፈ**ቅሩክሙ ፡ ኢታፍቅር

^a corr. ^b corr.; prim. man. **ΛΑλΛΤΆ**:? ^c corr. ^d corr.; prim. man. **hFf**: ^e corr.; prim. man. **ΛΟΛΥ**:

1 l. ንጽኅነ: 2 አስም: add.; g. l., c. Mt. 5:8. 3 2622 ዎ : g. l., c. Mt. 5 : 8. 4 tr. ይሰመዩ : ውሉይ : እንዚአብሔር : 5 ይ ጽልዓክሙ : 6 ወተሐሥዩ : q. l., c. Mt. 5 : 12. 7 ወየኃድን : L 10 01227: **ን**ደንክ : ¹¹ **h**: corr.; c. 1 Cor. 7:11. ¹² **σh**&**t**: 13 ብአሲት : q. l. 15 ብአሱ : 16 hoo : om. 17 h 7 F : q. l. 18 OC41. ; 19 ወዘያፊቅሮ : 20 OHTAO ኖሂ .: 21 ወዙት: om. recte. 22 ዘናለኪ: 23 ለዕቡደስ: q. l. ²⁴ ሰብአ፡ ²⁵ ወልቦሙስ፡ q. l. ²⁶ ርኁቅ፡ ²⁷ ወ ባጸባአተክሙኒ፡ ²⁸ ኢትጽልዐዎሙ፡ l. ኢትጽልአዎሙ፡

ዎሙ 🔅 ወለእመስ ፡ ዘአፍቀረክሙ ፡ አፍቀርክሙ ፣ አልብክሙ ፣ ዘአፈ ድሬድክሙ¹ ፡ እምባዕዳን ፡ አሕዘብ² ፥ ወእመኒ³ ፡ ርኅበ ፡ ጸላኢክሙ⁴ ፡ አብልዕዎ ፡ ወለእመኒ ፡ ጸምአ⁵ ፡ አስተይዎ ፡ ወለእመኒ⁶ ፡ ዓረቀ⁷ ፡ አል ብስዎ ፥ ወለእመኒ ፡ ለከ⁸ ፡ አኃቲ⁹ ፡ ልብሰከ¹⁰ ፡ ግምደ¹¹ ፡ ሎቱ ፡ ወአል ብስ¹² ፥ ወዘንተ ፡ ለእመ ፡ ንበርከ ፡ አፍሐመ¹³ ፡ እሳት ፡ ተስታ ጋብእ¹⁴ ፡ ወትሰውጥ* ፡ ዲበ ፡ ርእሱ ፡ ወንዋየ ፡ ቢጽከ ፡ ርእየከ¹⁵ ፡ ኢትሱጥ ፡ ዲ በ ፡ ርእስክ^ь ፡ ወኢ ተፍቱ¹⁶ ፡ ወኢ ተበል ፡ ለእመ ፡ ሐያውኩ ፡ እረክብ ፡ ዘንተ ፡ ኵሉ¹⁷ ፡ እስመ ፡ ኢታአምር¹⁸ ፡ አንተ ፡ ኀበ ፡ ተጼሊ ፡ ከመ ፡ አ ንተ¹⁹ ፡ ሶበ* ፡ ቤት ፡ መሉእ²⁰ ፡ ወርቅ ፡ ወብሩር²¹ ፡፡ ወይመጽአ ፡ ስራቂ · ወይሰርቆ ፡ ወየኅድጎ ፡ ዕራቆ²² ፦ ከማሁኬ ፡ አንትሙኒ ፡ ስብእ ፡ ኢታ አምሩ23 ፡ ጊዜ ፡ እንተ ፡ ትመጽእ24 ፡ ኵነኔ ፡ እምኅበ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ ወይነሥእዋ ፡ ለነፍስከሙ²⁵ ፡ ወትከውኑ ፡ ዕራቅከሙ²⁶ ፡ ዘእንበለ ፡ ስን ቅ²⁷ ፡ በቅድመ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፥ ወክብርከሙኒ²⁸ ፡ ይትሐ**ኮል²⁹ ፡ ወ**ነ ፍስክሙኒ ፡ በባሃንም ፡፡ ወይእዜኒ ፡ ሐልዩ°³⁰፡ ወለብው³¹ ፡ ለርእሰክሙ³² ፡ እስለክሙ³³ ፡ ወአስተበቍዐክሙ³⁴ ፡ በስመ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ እግዚአ ነ³⁵ ፡ ኢየሱስ ፡ ክርስቶስ ፡ ከመ ፡ ዘወሀብናክሙ³⁶ ፡ ተግሣጸ ፡ ተዕቀቡ ÷ ወትትመሐጸኑ³፣ ፡ ዝኬ ፡ ውእቱ ፡ ፈቃዱ ፡ ለእግዚአብሔር ፡ ከመ ፡ ት ግበሩ ፡ ዘሰማዕክሙ ፡ ወዘርኢክሙ ፡ ወዘጠያቅሙ³⁸ ፡ ከመ ፡ ኢኮነ³⁹ ፡ ትእዞኩ⁴⁰ ፡ ለእግዚአብሔር ፦ ሐሰቱ ፦ ወሕዝብሰ ፡ እለ ፡ ነሥኡ ፡ ሕ ን ፡ ለእግዚአብሔር ፡ ኮ≻ ፡ ነኪራ⁴ ∻ ወይእዜኒ ፡ አኃዊየ⁴ ፡ ተፋቀሩ ፡

a corr. b prim. man. ርአሱካ: MS. A fol. 32 recto. 1 ፊ.ድ.ዓ.ድ. 2 አስዛብ : q. l. 3 አመደ : 4 ደባይክሙ : ^a corr. 6 ርኅበ : add. 7 ወዓረቀ : 8 ብከ : 9 ሹስ 10 እብስከ :? q. l. 11 ግምድ : q. l. 12 ወሕልብሶ : 5 8909: 9 KA **t**: q. l. q. l. ¹³ l. አፍላመ : ¹⁴ ታስተጋብአ : q. l. ¹⁵ l. ርኢክ : ¹⁶ ወኢትፍቱ: om. ¹⁷ ኵሎ: q. l. ¹⁸ ኢተአምር: ተ: q. l. ²⁰ ምሱዕ: l. ምሱአ: ²¹ ወብሩ: C: ¹⁹ ሕን 22 OSY ድን: ዕራቅ : om. 23 ኢተአምሩ : corr. 24 2ዜ : እንተ : ተመጽ አ : corr. 25 ሰፍስክሙ : 26 ዕራቀክሙ : 27 l. ሥንቅ : ²⁸ ወክብርክሙ : ²⁹ *l.* ይተሀንል : ³⁰ *l.* ንልዩ : ³¹ ወለ ብዉ : *q. l.* ³² ሰርአስክሙ : *q. l.* ³³ አስአስክሙ : *q. l.* ³⁴ ወ አስተበቍ ዓክሙ : ³⁵ አንዚአየ : ³⁶ ዝ : ወሀብናክሙ : *q. l.* ³⁷ ወትትመኃፀኑ : *l.* ወትትመሐፀኑ : ³⁸ ወጠየቅሙ : ³⁹ ኢክት : 40 ትእዛዙ : g. l. 41 ነከራነ : l. ነከራን : 42 አኃውኖ - add. ፍ ቁራን :

በበይናቲክሙ ፡ ለምንትኑ¹ ፡ እጽሕፍ ፡ ለክሙ ፡ በእንተ ፡ ተፋቅሮ² ፡ ስሙዓን ፡ አንትሙ ፡ ወምሁራን ፡ በኅበ ፡ እግዚአብሔር*3 ፡ በወንጌል ፡ ቅዳስ 🗧 ወሰማዕክሙ ፡ እንዘ ፡ ይብል ፡ እግዚእን ፡ ኢየሱስ ፡ ክርስቶስ ፡ ዘመጠወ ፡ ነፍሶ ፡ በእንቲአነ^{ь4} ፡ ወበእንተ ፡ እለ ፡ የአምኑ ፡ ወበእንተ⁵ ፡ ክዕወተ ፡ ደሙ ፡ ዘክዐወ⁶ ፡ ደሞ⁷ ፡ በእንቲአነ ፡ ከመ ፡ ንሕነ2⁸ ፡ ንተባላ ሕ ፡ እምሳጣው ኢነ⁹ ፡ እለ ፡ ነአምን¹⁰ ፡ ቦቱ ፦ ወይቤለነ¹¹ ፡ በቃለ ፡ ወን **ሪል ፡ አንትሙሰ¹² ፡ ሰብአ¹³ ፡ ተፋቀሩ ፡ በበይናቲክሙ¹⁴ ፡ እስመ ፡ ከማ** ሁ ፡ አፍቀረነ¹⁵ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፦ ወይቤ ፡ እመታፊቅርዎ¹⁶ ፡ ለእግዚአ ብሔር ፡ ተፋቀሩ ፡ በበይናቲከሙ ፦ ለእግዚአብሔርሰ¹⁷ ፡ አልቦ ፡ ዞርእ ዮ፡፡ ዘእንበለ ፡ ወልደ ፡ እንለ¹⁸ ፡ እመሕያው ፡፡ ዘእምሀያ ፡፡ ወረደ ፥ ወእ መሰ ፡ ታፊቅርዎ ፡ ለእግዚአብሔር ፡ ተፋቃሩ¹⁹ ፡ በበይናቲክሙ²⁰ ፡ ወአ ፍቅሩ ፡ ቢጸክሙ[°] ፡ ከመ ፡ ነፍስከሙ ፡ ወዘኢ ትፊቅዱ ፡ ይግበሩ ፡ ለክ ሙ ፡ ሰብእ ፡ አንተሙኒ²¹ ፡ ኢተግበሩ ፡ ለባዕድ ፦ ወይቤ²² ፡ እግዚእን ፡ ወመድኅኒነ²³ ፡ አ.የሱስ ፡ ክርስቶስ ፡ ዘንተ ፡ ኵሎ ፦ ትእዘዝ²⁴ ፦ ወይእ ዜኒ ፡ ኢታውስቡ²⁵ ፡ ዘረከብክሙ ፡ ኵሎ ፡ ወኢትፍቅዳ ፡ ብእሲተ ፡ ባ ዕድ ÷ ወእመሰ ፡ ሞተ ፡ ምታ ፡ ትንብር26 ፡ በከ ፡ ኢታውስብ427 ÷ ወእ መሰ ፡ ኢትክል ፡ ተዐግሶ⁰²⁶ ፡ ዘእንበለ ፡ ብእሲ ፡ ታውስብ ፡ አሐዴ²⁹ ፡ እስመ ፡ ይ ይ ስ ፡ አው ፡ ስበ³⁰ ፡ እምዘምዎ ፦ ወእፎ ፡ ትዜምው³¹ ፡ እን ዘ ፡ ሥጋሁ ፡ ለእግዚአብሔር ፡ አንትሙ ፡ ወሥጋ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ ሥ **ጋክሙ ∻ ወይእዚኒ ፣ ኢትረስዩ ፣ ሥጋ ፣ እግዚ አብሔር ፣ ሥጋ ፣ ዘጣ ∻**

• cf. Isa. 53:13, John 6:45. b corr.; prim. man. axit גa:? corr.; prim. man. axio: d corr.; prim. man. גio.da: corr.; prim. man. to?a:

¹ ለምንት : ² በአንተፋቅሮ : *q. l.* ³ በቃለ : እፖዚ*ሕ*ብሔር : 4 ወበአንተ : ኃጢአትነ : add. post በአንቲአነ : 5 በ pro add. ወበአንተ: g. l. 6 ዘክዓወ: l. ዘክዐወ: 7 ደም: om. 8 7 9 እምኃጣው ኢነ: 10 ለመነ: 11 ወይቤለ: 12 **አ ሕነ** : ንተሙስ: corr.; prim. man. አንተሙ :? 13 ስብአ : q. l. 14 00 15 corr.; prim. man. አፍቀረ : 16 አመ : ታሬቅር ethor: 17 ወስአንዚአብሔር: 18 030: 19 ተፋቀሩ: g. l. 9: a. l. 20 AALSTHOP: corr. 21 X3+00: 1: 22 LG: 23 DOD ድኃኒነ : ²⁴ ተአዛዝ ÷ q. l. ²⁵ tr. ወኢታውስቡ : ይእዜኒ : ²⁶ ተንበር : ²⁷ ወኢታውስብ : ²⁶ ተዓ**?**ሥ : *l*. ተ**0?**ሥ : *cf*. 30 አወስቦ : q. l. 31 ትዜም 29 J.C : 1 Cor. 7:9. a.: q. l.

አስመ ፡ አምከመ ፡ ተደመረ ፡ ብአሲ ፡ ምስለ ፡ ብአሲተ¹ ፡ ብአሲ^{*2} ፡ አ ሐዴ³ ፡ ሥጋ ፡ ይከውት ፡፡ ኢትዴመሩኬ ፡ ምስለ ፡ ዘማ ፡ ወዘአውሰበ ፡ ዘማ ፡ ኵንኔሁ ፡ ሞተ⁴ ፡ በገሃንም ፥ አግብሉ ፡ ንፍስክሙ⁵ ፡ ለኢየሱስ⁶ ፡ ክርስቶስ ፡ ወልደ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ አስመ ፡ ኵሉ ፡ ዘአግብአ ፡ ንፍሱ⁷ ፡ ቅድመ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ መንግሥተ⁵ ፡ ሰማያት ፡ ይወርስ ፥

ወኵሎ⁸ ፣ ዝቃላ⁹ ፣ እንዝ ፡ ያሰምሪ⁶ ፡ ወይሰብክ ፡ ጳውሎስ ፡ ተሰምሪ ፡ ጤቃላ¹⁰ ፡ ወፍቅርት ፡ ይእቲ ፡ ለታምሬሮስ¹¹ ፡ ወመስኮተ ፡ ቤታ ፡ ወዐጸ \mathcal{R}^{12} ፡ ቤታ¹³ ፡ ማኅደሩ ፡ ለጳውሎስ ፡ ይትናጸር¹⁴ ፡ ወይእቲስ ፡ ታስተፋ *ኑ* ፡ ወታጸምእ¹⁵ ፡ ዘንተ ፡ ኵሎ¹⁶ ፡ ዘይሔውዛ¹⁷ ፡ ወተዐቅብ¹⁸ ፡ በልባ ÷ ወነበረት ፡ ሥለስተ ፡ ወሥሉሰ¹⁹ ፡ ዕለተ ፡ እንዝ ፡ ኢትወርድ ፡ እመስኮ t^{20} ፡ ቤተ²¹ ፡ ወተናገረታ ፡ እማ ፡ ወተቤላ ፡ ወለትና ፡ ኢትወርደኑ ፡ እ ምዝንቱ ፡ መስኮት ፡ ወተብልሂ²² ፡ እክለ ፡ ወትስተይ⁴²³ ÷ አኮኑ ፡ ፍሕር **ቱ** ፡ አንቲ ፡ ለታምሬኖስ²⁴ ÷ ወከመዝ²⁵ ፡ ትቤላ ፡ ለጤቀላ ÷ ከመዝ²⁶ ፡ ስአነት²⁷ ፡ ተዐግሶ²⁸ ፡ በልባ ፡ ወወረደት ፡ እመስከት²⁹ ፡ ወፈቀደት ፡ ት ሎር³⁰ ፡ ጎበ ፡ ጳውሎስ ፡ ወንሥአት ፡ ጤቀላ ፡ ከንበሎሃ ፡ ዘወርቅ ፡ ወዓ ሰበቶ ፡ ለዓጽቼ³¹ ፡ ቤቶን⁶ ፡ ወትቤሎ ፡ ህንካ³² ፡ ዘንተ ፡ ወኢትንግር ፡ ከ መ ፡ ለልና ፡ እወፅአ ∻ ወንሥአ ፡ ዝኩ ፡ ዓጽቼ³³ ፡ ስንበሎሃ ፡ ዘወርቅ³⁴ ›

 1 ምስለ:ብአሲተ:corr., q. l.
 2 ብአሲ:om. recte.
 3 ፩.2:

 4 ሞተ:q. l.
 5 ነፍስክሙ:q. l.
 6 ሕያሱስ:om.
 7 ነፍሶ:

 q. l.
 8 ወዙሎ :q. l.
 9 l. ዘቃለ :
 10 መቀሳ :q. l.
 11 tr. Λታምሬነስ: ይአቲ ÷
 12 ዓ9.2 :
 13 ቤተ :q. l.
 14 ተ

 11 tr. Λታምሬነስ : ይአቲ ÷
 12 ዓ9.2 :
 13 ቤተ :q. l.
 14 ተ

 ተናደር :
 15 ወታዳም0 :
 16 ዜሎ :q. l.
 17 ዘይ ታው ዛ :
 14 ተ

 18 ወተዓቅብ :
 19 ሠለስተ : ወ om. recte.
 20 corr.; prim. man.

 አሙከተ :
 21 ቤታ :q. l.
 22 ወ om.
 23 ወተስተ ዩ. add.

 ማና :
 24 Δታምሬነስ :
 25 l. ዘክሙ :
 26 ወክሙ H :

 27 Λοነተ :
 28 ተአንም :q. l.
 29 አሙስኮተ : add. ቤታ :
 30 ተ

 ላር : q. l.
 31 Δዓ4ዊ : l. ΔΟ3ዊ :
 32 ህንክ : l. ዕንቅ :
 33 ዓ

 4ዊ : l. ዐዳዊ :
 34 ዘወርቅ : om.
 35 ወኃ ደጋ :
 36 ተሑር :

 37 corr.; l. በዴሓ :
 38 አኃዘተ :
 38 አኃዘተ :
 36 ተሑር :

ግር · ታሕተ · እገሪሁ · ወትልሐስ¹ · ጸበለ² · እገሪሁ · ወመከየዱ³ ÷ ወትቤሎ ፡ ስጳውሎስ ፡ ብፁዕ ፡ ዘይሰምዕ ፡ ተግሣጸክ ፡ ወይክል⁴ ፡ ገቢ ሮቶ⁵ ፥ ወይእዜኒ ፣ እግዚእየ ፡ መሀረኒ⁶ ፡ ኵሎ ፣ ከመ ፡ ኢይስሓት⁷ ፣ መንግሥተ ፡ ሰማያት ፡ እስመ ፡ ብፁሪ ፡ ሰብአ⁵⁸ ፡ ዘይገብር ፡ ትእዘዘ⁹ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ ወየአመን¹⁰ ፡ ከመ ፡ ክርስቶስ ፡ ወልደ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡፡ ወይቤላ ፡ ብሪዕት ፡ አንቲ ፡ ጤቀላ ፡ እንዘ ፡ ንእስቲ ፡፡፡ አንቲ ፡ ታፈቅሪ ፡ ዘንተ ፡ ወትፈቅዲ ። እስመ ፡ ብፁዕ ፡ ሰብእ ፡ ዘየኅሦ¹² ፡ ለእግዚአብሔ ር ። ወለኢየሱስ ፡ ክርስቶስ ፡ ወዘይዘበዋ¹³ ፡ በእንቲአሁ ፡ ወይስደድ¹⁴ ፡ ወይጸምእ15 ፡ ወይር 1 16 ፡ ወይ የርቅ17 ፡ ወይ መውት ፡ ዘኵሉ18 ፡ ይረክ ብ ፡ በሕይወቱ ፡ በገነንቱ ፡ ዓለም ፡ ወይረሲ ፡ ርእሶ ፡ ከመ ፡ በግዕ ፡ ዘመ ጠውዎ ፡ ለጥብኃት¹⁹ ፡ ወእትአመን²⁰ ፡ ወአአምን ፡ በስሙ ፡ ለወልዴ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ ኢየሱስ ፡ ክርስቶስ ፡፡ ከመ ፡ ከሉ ፡ ዘመጠወ ፡ ርእስ ፡ በእንተ ፡ ስመ ፡ ዘ.አሁ ፡ ዘንተ ፡ ኵሎ²ነ ፡ ይመውእ²² ፡፡ እስመ ፡ አፍቀረ ነ ፡ ወበስመ²³ ፡ ዘ.አሁ ፡ ወንሕነኒ ፡ ንግበር⁴ ፡ ፊ.ቀዶ²⁴ ፡ እስመ ፡ ጥ**ዮ**ቅ²⁵ ፡ ከመ ፡ ወሊሞት ፡ ወኢሕይወት ፡ ወኢ ነነኔ ፡ ወኢ ዘይእዜ ፡ ወኢ ዘይመ ጽእ ፡ ወሊ ኅይለ²⁶ ፡ ወኢ ተላዕሎ²⁷ ፡ ወሊ መላእክተ²⁸ ፡ ወኢ ከልእ²⁹ ፡ ፍጥረት ፡ ወአ.ይክል³⁰ ፡ አኅድንተነ[°] ፡ ፍቅሮ ፡ ለክርስቶስ³¹ ፡ እግዚእን^ና ፡፡ ወእምዝ ፡ ብኵ ነ³² ፡ መዋዕለ ፡ ነበረት ፡ ጤቀላ ፡ እንዘ ፡ ትሐውር³³ ፡ ወ ትንብእ ። ከማሁ ፡ እእሚራ ፡ ኃሥሥታ ፡ እማ³⁴ ፡ ወኅዮአታ³⁵ ፡ ወእንዘ ፡ ተጋሥሣ ። ተሥእለቶ36 ፡ ለዓጸዊ37 ፡ ወነገራ ፡ ፌሪሆ ፡ ወሓረት ፡ እማ ፡

• п 0•0 : MS. A fol. 32 verso. • prim. man. пал. :? • prim. man. ПАЛС: • corr. • f. Rom. 8:38.

1 ወትልሕሽ: ² corr. ፀበለ: ³ አ7ሪሁ: ወ om. 4 h መ : pro ወ 5 7ቢሮታ : 6 tr. መሐረኒ : እንዚአየ : 7 h.L. ስሓት :? 8 ስብአ : q. l. 9 ትአዛዘ : 10 ወየአምን : q. l. ¹¹ ዘዓስ : *l*. ንአስተ : ¹² ዘየኃም : ¹³ ወይዘበጥ : 14 02 ስደድ : q. l. ¹⁵ ወይጸምዕ : ¹⁶ ወይትመነደብ : add. የዓርቅ : ¹⁸ ዘዙሎ : q. l. ¹⁹ ለመጥባስት : q. l. 17 00 20 0 om. 21 Hr : q. l. 22 em a. 0 .:. 23 a om., recte. 24 6.9 25 TFO: 26 OLDEA: 1. OLDEA: £: q. l. 27 00 ይ : g. l. 23 ባዮም : ተልዕሎ : 28 ወኢመሳአክት : g. l. 29 ወኢካልአ : g. l. 31 ለኢየሱስ : ክርስቶስ : 32 ብዙኃ : 30 Ø 33 thm ር: \$4 tr. አማ : ኃሥሥታ: \$5 ወኃጥአታ: \$6 ተስአለቶ : 37 A992 : l. A032 : q. l.

ቤተ ፡ ጳውሎስ ፡ ወረከበታ ፡ ወአግብአታ ፡ ቤታ ፡ ወትቤ ፡ ጸውው ፡ ሊ ተ ፡ ታምሬንስሃ ፡ ወጸውዕዎ ፡ ለታምሬንስ ፡ ወትቤሎ ፡ ስማዓ² ፡ ለዛቲ ፡ ብእሲትከ³ ፡ ሰቡዕ ፡ ዮም ፡ እምዘበሐ⁴ ፡ ጳውሎስ ፡ ዘይብልዎ ፡ ብእሲ ፡ ወቃለ ፡ ዚአሁ ፡ ተምሀረት ፡ ወአኅዘት ፡ ወናሁ ፡ ለልየ ፡ ወለያልየ⁵ ፡ ት ወሪአ ፡ ወትሐውር⁶ ፡ ኅቤሁ ፡፡ ወስምዓ⁸⁷ ፡ ዘትብል ፡ ወቦአ ፡ ኅቤሃ ፡ ታ ምሬንስ ፡ ወይቤላ ፡ እግዝእትየ ፡ ምንተ ፡ ትብሊ ፡ ዘሰማዕኩ ፡ ነገረ ፡ እ ምእኪ⁸ ፡ ንግርኒ⁹ ፡ ምንት**፦አ ፡ ወኢትሕብእኒ¹⁰ ፡ ወእመሰ¹¹ ፡ ኢታው**ስ ብኒአ¹² ፡ ትብሊ ፡፡ ወትቤሎ ፡ ሖር¹³ ፡ ፍኖትከ¹⁴ ፡ ሰብሰበ¹⁵ ፡ ዚአየስ ፡ ባ ዕድ ። ወይቤላ ፡ ታምሬንስ ፡ ኢትስምዕዮ¹⁶ ፡ ለውእቱ ፡ ብእሲ ፡ ይሔሰ ወኪ¹⁷ ፡ ወተሐጕሊ¹⁸ ፡ ዘንተ ፡ ዓለም¹⁹ ፡ በከንቱ²⁰ ፡ ነንረ²¹ ፡ ወመጠን²² ፡ ወርቅ ፡ ወብሩርኒ ፡ ወሢራየ²³ ፡ ወሚላት²⁴ ፡ ወታጸምታ²⁵ ፡ ቤትክን ፡፡ ወትቤሎ ፡ ጨቀላ ፡ ወርቅክ ፡ ወብሩርክ ፡ ለክ ፡ ይኩንክ ፡ ወሲራይክ²⁶ ፡ ወሜላትክ²⁷ ፡ ለክ²⁷ ፡ ይኩንክ²⁷ ፡፡ ወሊተሰ²⁸ ፡ ወርቅያ ፡ ወብሩረየ²⁹ ፡ ወ ሲራይየ³⁰ ፡ ወሚላትየ ፡ ወከብከብየ³¹ ፡ መንግሥተ ፡ ሰማያት ፡፡ ወከብከ ብክሙሰ³² ፡ ለክሙ ፡ ለይኩን³³ ፡ ወኢትትናንኒ³⁴ ፡ ዘንተ ፡ ነንር³⁵ ፡፡ ወተ ምዕዓ ፡ ታምሬኖስ36 ፡ ወወፅአ37 ፡ ወሖረ ፡ ቤተ ፡ መኰንን ፡ ወነገሮ ። ወይቤሎ ፣ ዝብእሲ ፡ ዘመጽአ ፡ ውስተ ፡ ብሔርነ ፡ መርዐ³⁸ ፡ ለነ ፡ አንስ ትያነ³⁹ ፡ ወብዙኃት⁴⁰ ፡ አንስትሂ ፡ ትእዘዘ⁴¹ ፡ ዚአሁ ፡ ሰሚዖን⁴² ፡ ኅደ ₽⁴³ ፡ አምታቲሆን ፡ ወዕደውኒ ፡ እንከ⁴⁴ ፡ ኅደጉ⁴⁵ ፡ አንስቲያሆሙ ።

• prim. man. otdp9: 1 corr.; prim. man. Och+: ² ስ*ም*ዓ ፡ 3 ለብአሲትክ : **4 አም**ዘበጽሐ : g. l. от. Ht: ⁵ ሰልያ : ወ om. recte. 6 ወ ተሐውር: ፣ ወስምዓ: q. l. ⁸ አምኪ : corr.? q. l.; prim. man. 29. h : 9 HI72th : 10 om.: l. ወኢት ኅብአይ : 11 ወ አመሰ: om. 12 ወኢታወስቤኑአ፡ ¹³ ሑር ፡ ¹⁴ ፍኖተክ ፡ q. l. 15 ሰብሳበ : q. l. 16 ኢተስምዒዮ : 17 ይሔስወኪ : q. l. 18 ወተ**ኃ**ፖሊ: 19 ዓለመ : q. l. 20 l. በከንቶ : 21 **17C**: q. l. 22 መመጠነዝ : corr., q. l. 23 ወርቀ : ውብሩረ : ውሲራና : q. l. 24 መሚሳተ: q. l. 25 መታ ዓምታ: cf. ἐξάμιτος. 26 om.; l. ω ሚራ ድክ : 27 om. 28 ወ om. 29 ወብሩርና : q. l. 30 ወሚራ ድና : q. l. 31 ወከብካብና : q. l. 32 ወከብካብክሙስ : q. l. 33 ስ om. 34 ወኢትትና7ረ : q. l. 35 ነገረ : q. l. 36 ታም ሬንስ : 37 ወ om. 38 መርዓ : 39 አንስቲያ : 40 አን ስተ : add. 41 l. ተእዛዘ : 42 ሲጣያን : 43 ኃደጋ : 45 3.27: 44 om.

ወበቀለ¹ ፡ ደናግልኒ ፡ ተለዋ² ፡ ወአበያ³ ፡ አውስበ ፡፡ ወይቤ ፡ መኰንን ፡ ሑሩ⁴ ፡ አምጽእዎ ፡ ወተቀበልዎ ፡ ለጳውሎስ ፡፡ ወይቤዝኩ⁵ ፡ መኰንን ፡ ለጳውሎስ ፡ አንተሰ ፡ ምንተ⁶ ፡ አንተ ፡ ወምንትኑ ፡ ዝትእዘዝ^{*7} ፡ ዘአም ጻእከ ፡ ለዕሌነ⁸ ፡ ውስተ ፡ ሀገርነ › ለአንስቲያነ⁹ › ይ'ተድ*ጋ* ፡ ምቶን ፡ ወብ እሲኒ¹⁰ ፡ ይኅድግ ፡ ብእሲቶ ፡ ወደናግልኒ ፡ አበያ¹¹ › አውስበ⁵¹² ፡ ምንት ኑ ፡ ዘትብል ፡ እንከ ፡፡ ወይቤ ፡ ጳውሎስ ፡ አይኑ ፡ ይ'ቴይሰ¹³ ፡ አውስቦኑ ፡ መሚመ ፡ ፈቀደ¹⁴ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ ወዘመንፈስ ፡ ቅዱስ ፡፡ ወይቤሎ ፡ ዝኩ ፡ መኰንን ፡ ርእዩ ፡ ዓዲ ፡ ከመያተዋሥአኒ¹⁵ ፡፡ ወይቤ ፡ ንሥእዎ ፡ አስርዎ¹⁶ ፡ ቍልቍሊተ ፡ ወደዩ ፡ ጌራ ፡ ብርተ¹⁷ ፡ ውስተ¹⁸ ፡ ርእሱ ፡ ወአ ውዕይዎ⁶ ፡ በፒሳ ፡ ወተይ ፡ ወበጎሥረ¹⁹ ፡ ዐውድ²⁰ ፡ ወንብሩ ፡ ከማሁ ፡ ወሥእንዎ²¹ ፡ በእሳቶሙ ፡ ለጳውሎስ ፡ አውዕዮቶ²² ፡ እስመ ፡ መንፈስ ፡ ቅዱስ ፡ ሳዕሌሁ ፡፡ ወአንከረ ፡ ዝኩ²³ ፡ ሙኬንን²³ ፡ ወይቤ ፡ መንክር ፡ ዝ ነገር ፡ እሳት ፡ ዘኢይክል²⁴ ፡ አውዕዮቶ ፡ አውሪእዎ²⁵ ፡ እምሀገርን ፡ ንሥ ኡ · ዋዕኖ ፡ ሐሙዱ ፡ ወአሙዕኡ ፡ እንዝ ፡ ተብሎ › ናሁ ፡ ዋዕዩ ፡ ለጳው ሎስ ፡ ዘአውማይናሁ²⁶ ፡ ወፍዱመ²⁷ ፡ ግድናሁ ፡ መንብሩ ፡ ከማሁ ፡፡

ወሰምዓት²⁸ ፡ እማ ፡ ለጤቀላ ፡ ወትቤላ ፡ ለጤቀላ ፡ ናሁ ፡ ርእጹ ፡ ከ መ ፡ ርእሶ ፡ ጥቀ ፡ ስእነ ፡ አድኅኖ ፡ ወሚመ ፡ እንከ ፡ ታወስቢኑ ፡፡ ወት ቤላ ፡ ስብስብኪ²⁹ ፡ ለኪ ፡ ይኩንኪ ፡ አንሰ⁴ ፡ ብየ ፡ ኢየሱስሃ³⁰ ፡ ክርስቶ ስ³¹ ፡ ምእመን³² ፡ ዘጳው ሎስ ፡ ይስብክ ፡ በስሙ ፡ እግዚአ ፡ ሰማይት³³ ፡ ወምድር ፡ ዘውእቱ³⁴ ፡ ይስተዳሉ ፡ ሊተ ፡ ፍሥሐ ፡ በሰማያት ፡፡ ወእመ

¹ ወበቃለ: add. ዚአሁ: q. l. ² ተላዋ: ³ ወዓቢያ: ⁴ ሑ 4: ⁵ ወይቤሎ: ዝኩ: q. l. ⁶ ምንት: q. l. ⁷ ዝትአዛዝ: q. l. ⁸ ላዕሌነ: q. l. ⁹ ለአንስትሂ: ¹⁰ ወለብአሲኒ: ¹¹ ዓቢያ: ¹² አውስቦ: q. l. ¹³ ይታይስ: q. l. ¹⁴ ፈቃይ: q. l. ¹⁵ ከም: ይትዋሥሉኒ: q. l. ¹⁶ ወአስርዎ: ¹⁷ ብርት: q. l. ¹⁸ ዳቢ: l. ዲቢ: ¹⁹ ወበታሥረ: ²⁰ ዓው.ድ: ²¹ ወ ስዕንም: l. ወስአንም: ²² tr. አውዕዮቶ: ለጳውሎስ: q. l. ²³ corr. ²⁴ ኢክህሊ: om. H: ²⁵ ወአውንእም: ²⁶ ዘዓውአይናሁ: l. ዘአ ውዐይናሁ: ²⁷ ወጽም: ²⁸ l. ወለምቦት: ²⁹ ለብላብኪ: q. l. ³⁰ Yom. ³¹ corr.; prim. man. ክርስቶሊ .: (ክርስቶሊሃ:?) ⁸² ማእምን: ³³ ሰማይ: ³⁴ H suppl. corr.

 ^a H[†]λ⁴H^{*}:?
 ^b λω⁴Ω^{*}:?
 ^c MS. A fol. 33 recto.
 ^d Dillmann refuses to recognize λ³λ¹: man, given by Ludolf in his Lexicon, cf. Dillmann, Lexicon 771.

ጎ ፡ ተብሊሁ ፡ እምየ ፡ ንሥኢ ፡ ዘንተ¹ ፡ ኵሎ ፡ ዘአብሰልኪ¹ ፡ ወይኖሂ ፡ ወመጋዝእትሂ² ፡ ወአስዋረሂ ፡ ሀቢ ፡ ለንዳያነ³ ፡ ወሊተስ ፡ ውስተ ፡ ከብ ካብየ ፡ ዐቢየ⁴ ፡ ስብሰብ⁵ ፡ ሊተ ፡ ወለአምየኒ⁶ ፡ ለኪ ፡ ሥናየ⁷ ፡ በዝንቱ ፡ ዓለም ፡፡ ወሊተስሂ⁸ ፡ ለወለትኪ ፥ ወተምዐት⁹ ፡ ይእተ ፡ ጊዜ ፡ እማ ፥ ወሐረት ፡ ጎበ ፡ መኰንን ፡ ወትቤሎ ፡ ለመኰንን ፡ ኪየክሁ¹⁰ ፡ እንዘ ፡ ብየ¹¹ ፡ እተገፋዕ¹² ፡ እምኅበ ፡ ወለትየ ፡ እንተ ፡ ትአቢይ¹³ ፡ አውስቦ ፡ አውሪያኬ ፡ በከመ ፡ አውዓይከ ፡ ለጳውሎስ ፡ እስመ ፡ አብደረት¹⁴ ፡ ት መት15 : እምእርአያ16 : በከመ ፡ ኢይፈቅድ17 ÷ ወይቤላ ፡ መኰንን ፡ ይወርውዋ¹⁸ ፡ ወይውግርዋ ፡ ለጤቀላ ፡ ወትቤ ፡ እማ ፡ ደናግልሂኬ ፡ ኅ በ ፡ ሀለዋ ፡ አዝዝ ፡ ያውርደ¹⁹ ፡ ዕፀወ ፡ ውሉደ *፡ ኄራን* ፡ ወዐበይት²⁰ ፡ ወይርአያ²¹ ፡ ከመ ፡ ያውዕይዎ ፡ ለዘአበየ²² ፡ አውስቦ ፥ ወንብሩ ፡ ከማ ሁ 🔅 ወአውረደ²³ ፡ ደናግል ፡ ዘውእቱ ፡ ሀገር ፡ ውሉደ ፡ ዐበይት²⁴ ፡ ወ ቴራት²⁵ ፡ ዕፀወ ፡፡ ወወረደት ፡ ጤቀላ²⁶ ፡ ሥርጉታ²⁷ ፡ ወላሕያ²⁸ ፡ መንክ ር ፡ ወይበጽሕ ፡ ሥዕርታ ፡ እስከ ፡ ሰኰናሃ ፡ ወአፃብዒሃ ፡ ዘውግ ፡ ወኅ ብራ ፡ ከመ ፡ ቀርነ ፡ ነጌ ፡፡ ወይቤ ፡ ውእቱ ፡ መኰንን ፡ ሂድዋ ፡፡ ሰርን²⁹ ፡ እምላዕሌሃ ፡ ወአውዕኡ ፡ አልባሲሃ ፡ ወሥቀ ፡ አዕጥቅዋ ፡ ወንበሩ³⁰ ፡ ከማሁ ፡፡ ወይቤልዋ ፡ ለጤቀላ ፡ ሚዘታወስቢኑ³¹ ፡ ወሚመ ፡ ዘኢታወስ ቢኑ ፡ ወሚመ ፡ ይወርውኪኑ³² ፡፡ ወትቤሎ³³ ፡ ጨቀሳ ፡ ለምንትኑ³⁴ ፡ ትዌ ርውኒ³⁵ ፡ ለልየ ፡ እበውእ ፡ ወኢያወስብ³⁶ ፡ ወአንደዱ ፡ ዝኩ ፡ እሳት³⁷ ፡ መደንግፅ^{*38} ። ወግሩመ ። ወመጽት³⁹ ፡ ወትቤ⁴⁰ ፡ ጤቀላ ፡ ለበዋአ⁴¹ ›

² prim. man. **D.C. 379**:

ሰፍሐት ፡ እዱሃ¹ ፡ ወኃተማ⁸² ፡ ፍጽማ ፡ ትቤ ፡ በማኅተመ³ ፡ ክርስቶስ⁴ ፡ ወልደ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ ዘጳውሎስ ፡ ይሰብክ ፡ ከመ ፡ ውእቱ ፡ ወልደ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ ወኪያሁ ፡ እንዘ ፡ እትአመን ፡ እበውእ ፡ ትቤ ፨ ወቦአ ት ፡ ኅቲማ ፡ ዝኩ⁵ ፡ እሳት⁶ ፡ በማኅተመ ፡ ክርስቶስ ፨ ወውእተ ፡ ጊዜ ፡ ተጓየየ ፡ ዝኩ ፡ እስት⁷ ፡ እምላዕልሃ ፡ ወዘንመ ፡ ዝናመ⁸ ፡ እምስማይ⁹ ፡ ወአጥፍአ ፡ ዝኩ¹⁰ ፡ እሳት¹¹ ፡ ወጸዓዓ¹² ፡ ደዐሪ¹³ ፡ ወአጽመሞ¹⁴ ፡ እዝኖ^b ፡ ለዝኩ ፡ መኰንን ፡ እስመ ፡ ሐለየ ፡ እኩየ ፡ ላዕለ[°] ፡ እግብርተ ፡ እግዚአ ብሔር ፡ ወመባለ ፡ እዝኑ ፡ ወዓጽየ¹⁵ ፡ ወጸመመ¹⁶ ፨ ወመጽአት ፡ ዝኩ¹⁷ ፡ መቀላ ፡ እማእክለ ፡ እሳት ፡ እንዘ ፡ አልቦ ፡ ዘይሬስያ^{d15} ፡ ወሰደደታ ፡ እ ማ ፡ ወትቤላ ፡ ኢንባሊ ፡ ቤትየ ፡ ወኢትቅረብረ ፡ እምዮም^d ፡ ነክርየ ፡ አንተ¹⁹ ፡ ሊተ ፨

ወይእቲ ፡ ጤቀላ ፡ ነበረት ፡ ውስተ ፡ ሳሞስ²⁰ ፡ ውስተ²¹ ፡ ሀገር ፡ ወ እንዘ²² ፡ ትነብር ፡ ረከዓት ፡ ብእሲት²³ ፡ እንተ ፡ ትሬድያ ፡ ፲፪ዲናረ ፡ ወትቤላ ፡ ጤቀላ ፡ አኮኑ ፡ ፲፪ዲናረ ፡ ዘትሬድዬኒ²⁴ ፡ ወትቤላ ፡ ይእቲ ፡ ብእሲተ ፡ እመ²⁵ ፡ እግዝእትኖ²⁶ ፡ ሳዴጉ²⁷ ፡ ለኪ ፡ ዙሉ⁰²⁸ ፡ ሀብኒ ፡ ፫²⁹ዲ ናረ ፡ ወወሀበታ ፡ ወኅዴገት³⁰ ፡ ላቲ ፡ ዙሎ ፡ ዘትሬድያ ፡ እስመ ፡ ከማሁ ፡ ይብል ፡ መጽሐፍ ፡ ለእመ ፡ ኅዴግሙ³¹ ፡ አበሳሆሙ ፡ ለቢጽክሙ ፡ የኅ ድግ³² ፡ ለክሙ ፡ ኅሌንሙ³³ ፡ አቡክሙ ፡ ሰማያዊ ፡ ወዘንተ ፡ ተዝ ክ.ራ ፡ ጤቀላ ፡ ኅዴገት ፡ ዘትሬድያ ፡፡ ወእምዝ ፡ ርእኖት³⁴ ፡ ረድኡ ፡ ለጳ ውሎስ³⁵ ፡ ወተለወቶ ፡ ወትቤሎ³⁶ ፡ አይቴ ፡ ሀለወ ፡ እግዚእኖ ፡ ጳውሎ

a? ^b prim. man. XHG: cver. tot. ras. ^d corr.
• 𝔥 | 𝔥 : MS. A fol. 33 verso.

ስ ፡ ወይቤላ ፡ ፈሪሆ ፡ ኢያአምሮ¹ ፡ አንሱ ፡ ወኢርኢክዎ² ፡፡ ወይጸው ር³ ፡ ከነ⁴ ፡ ዝኩ ፡ ወልድ ፡ ውሳጢት⁵ ፡ መልበሱ ፡ ለጳውሎስ ፡ እስመ²ን ፡ ይሰድድዎ ፡ ወተለውዎ ፡ ብዙኃን ፡ ሰብእ ፡ ወይቤልዎ ፡ ውእቶሙ ፡ ሰ ብእ ፡ አለቅነ⁶ ፡ ናሁ ፡ ተለውነከ⁷ ፡ በሥሚረ ፡ ቃልከ ፡ ወኢንሣእነ ፡ ምን ተኒ ፡ ዘንበልዕ⁸ ፡ ወይእዜ**ኒሂ⁹ ፡ ርኅብነ ፡ ወን**ሖር¹⁰ ፡ ናምጽእ ፡ እክለ ፡ ለ ኵልን ፦ ወይቤሎሙ ፡ ከንክሙ¹¹ ፡ ናሁ¹² ፡ ይእዜ ፡ አመጽእ ፡ አን ፡ ወበ እንተዝ ፡ ሬነወ ፡ ውሳጤተ¹³ ፡ መልበሱ ፡ ወልዱ¹⁴ ፡ ይሢጥ ፡ ዝኩ ፡ ወ ልድ ፡ ልብሶ ፡ ለጳውሎስ ፡ ወነሢአ ፡ ኅብስት15 ፡ ወሀበቶ ፡ ጤቀሳ ፡ ፪ዲ ናር¹⁶ ፡ ወነሥአት ፡ ዝኩ¹⁷ ፡ መልበስ¹⁸ ፡ ወተለወቶ ፡ ለረድአ ፡ ጳውሎስ ፡ ግበ ፡ ሀሎ ፡ የኅድር¹⁹ ፡ ጳውሎስ ፡ ምስሌሁ ፡ ወትቤሎ ፡ ሐዌሳ ፡ እግዚ እየ፡ጳውሎስ፡አማን፡ዐቢይ²⁰፡እግዚእ፡ዘታመልክ፡አንተ፡ወርአ ኩ ፡ ከመ ፡ ይትኤዘገነ²¹ ፡ ሎቱ²² ፡ ሰማይ ፡ ወአማን ፡ ያጠፍእ²³ ፡ እሳት²⁴ ፡ ወይኴንን ፡ ለዘ ፡ ተኅየሎሙ²⁵ ፡ ለአግብርተ ፡ አግዚአብሔር ፡፡ ወይእዜ <mark>ኒ ፡ አኅኵ</mark>ኒ ፡ ወወደ**ዩኒ ፡ ውስተ ፡ እሳት ፡ በአ**ያውስበ ፡ እንዘ ፡ ለእግዚ አብሔር ፡ እብል²⁶ ፡ ወኢእፈቅዶ²⁷ ፡ ለዝ ፡ ዓለም ፡፡ እስመ ፡ ዘአውሰበ ፡ ዘዝ ፡ ዓለም ፡ ውእቱ ፡ ወእምቀለ²⁸ ፡ መጸሕፍት ፡ ይነግር ፡ ዘሰበከ ፡ አን ተ ፡፡ ወይእዜኒ ፡ ተንሥአ^{b29} ፡ አንተ ፡ ወቅረጸኒ³⁰ ፡ ወአቅነተኒ³¹ ፡ ወእት ሉክ ፡ ወእኩን³² ፡ አመተ³³ ፡ እግዚአብሔር³⁴ ፡፡ ወተሰጥዋ³⁵ ፡ ጳውሎስ ፡ ወይቤላ³6 ፣ አማን ፡ ስማዕኩ ፡ ሃይማኖትኪ³³⁷ ፣ ያድኅነኪ ፡ እግዚአብሔ ር ፡ እስመ ፡ አዝማድኪ ፡ ኵሎ³⁸ ፡ ይትፈሣሕ³⁹ ፡፡ ወይእዜኒ ፡ ቅርጸትኪ

• cf. Dillmann, Lexicon, 771. • ታንሥአ:? • አየአምሮ: 2 ወሕርክዎ: 3 ወይፀውር: 4 om.; l. ከነ : 5 ውማጤተ : 6 አሊቅነ : q. l. 7 ተለውናከ : q. l. 8 tr. ዘንበልዕ : ወኢምንተኒ : 9 ሂ om. 10 ወንሑር : 11 ኮን ከሙኑ: l. ይኩንከሙ: 12 ርኁባነ: o add. ante ናሁ: 13 ው.ማ ጤተ: l. ው.ሳጤተ: 14 ለወልዱ: q. l. 15 ዓብስተ: 16 ደና ረ: q. l.; om. ፪ ¹⁷ ዝኩ-: q. l. ¹⁸ መልበስ: q. l. <u>19 የኃ</u> ድር : 20 ዓቢይ : 21 ይተሕዘዙ : 22 suppl. corr. 23 om. 24 l. አሳተ : 25 ተሀየለመው : 26 l. አብዕል :

 27 ወኢይፌቅዶ : q. l.
 28 ወቃለ :; om. አም recte.
 29 ተንሥአ : q. l.

 30 ወቅርጹኔ : q. l.
 31 ወአቅንተኔ : q. l.
 32 ወ om.
 33 9

 መተ : ³⁴ ወአግበር : ሬቃደ : እግዚአብሔር : add. ³⁵ ወተሥጥዋ : ³⁶ ወይቤጎ : add. ³⁷ l. ሃይማኖተኪ : ³⁸ ዙሱ : q. l. ³⁹ ይ ትሬሣሕ ፡

ሰ¹ ፡ ወአቅንቶትኪ² ፡ ኢይክል ፡ ወራአይ³ ፡ በዘ ፡ ኢይትከሀል ፡ ላሕይ⁴ ፡ አንቲ ፡ ሬድሬደ ፡ ጥቀ ፡ ወንስቲተ⁵ ፡ እንቲ ፡ ዘኢተመከርኪ⁶ ፡ ወእመቦ ፡ ዘከመ ፡ ተስሕትኪ ፡ ሕገ ፡ ናእስ⁷ ፡ ዘኢረከበ ፡ አሐደ⁸ ፡ ውሑደ ፡ ተበው ኢ ፡ ወዝኩ ፡ ሃይማኖትኪ ፡ ይማስን ፡ ሕገ ፡ ዘተስሕተ ፡ ወይእዜኒ ፡ ተዓ ገሢ ፡ ምዕረ ፡፡ ወስሐቀት⁹ ፡ ጤቀላ ፡ ወትቤሎ ፡ ዘይሰብክ ፡ ኢይናፍቅ ፡ ለሊሁ ፡ ውቅ ፡ ወኢትናፍቅ¹⁰ ፡ አንተሂ ፡ ወአእምሮ ፡ አእምር¹¹ ፡ ከመ ፡ መንፈስ ፡ ቅዱስ ፡ ይረድአኒ ፡፡ ወውእተ ፡ ጊዜ ፡ አንከረ¹² ፡ ጳውሎስ ፡ ወይቤላ ፡ አማን¹³ ፡ ትቤሊ ፡ ወለትየ ፡፡ ወተንሥአ ፡ ወቀረፃ¹⁴ ፡ ወአቅን ታ ፡ ወሖሩ ፡ ተስለ-ንቄ¹⁵ ፡

ወሰምዐተ¹⁶ : እማ : ከመ : ተቀርጸት : ወቀነተት ፣ በከየት : ወሑረ ት : ጎበ : መኰንን : ከልእ¹⁷ : ዐቃቢሁ¹⁸ : ለዘ ፣ አጽመሞ : እዝኖ : ጽዓ b^{19} : ወትቤሎ : ጤቀላሁ : ጎየለት²⁰ : እምኵሉ : መኳንንተ : ምድር : ት ተ ቀረጸሂ²¹ : ወተተ ቀነተሂ : ወተ እበይ²² : አው ስበ : ወርእሳ : ተ ኴን ን : እንዘ : እማ : ሀለወት ። ወአል ብክሙኑ²³ : እለ : ተ ረድሑኒ : ኰን ኖታ ። ወይቤላ : ዐቃቢሁ²⁴ : ለዝኩ : ለዘ : ጸዓ b^{25} : አጽመሞ²⁶ : ጤቀላ : ዕዑበ²⁷ : እምኵሉ ፣ ኅዮለት²⁸ : ሖሩ²⁹ : አምጽእዋ : ወተቀበልዋ ። ወረ ከብዋ : በተሰሎንቄ : ወአካዝዋ : ወአምጽእዋ : ኅበ : ኀኩ : መኰንን : ወይቤላ : ጤቀላ³⁰ : እምኵሉኑ : ኃዮልኪ ፡ አንቲ³¹ : ተተ ቀረሂሂ³² : አን t^{33} ፡ ወተ ተ ቀነትሂ³⁴ : ወአው : አበይኪ³⁵ : አው ስቦ : ምንተኑ : ተ ብ ሊ ። ወተ ሰጠወቶ³⁶ : ጤቀላ : ወትቤሎ : ዚአከ : አነ : ኢሐአይኩ³⁷ : መ እመንኖ^{b38} : የዐቢ³⁹ ፥ ዘሎቱ : ነፍስኖ : መጠውኩ : ውእቱ : ይባልሐሂ⁴⁰ ።

 * prim. man. thit:; tr suppl. man. rec.
 b MS. A fol. 34 recto.

 1 ΦδR(l. R)thh: q. l.
 2 ΦλΦifth: q. l.
 3 Φδλ Lh:

 q. l.
 4 AUL:
 5 l. Φitt::
 6 HλtΦhl::
 0 m. h:

 7 50h:
 8 £
 9 l. ΨΛΦt:
 10 Φ om.
 11 Åit

 2: add.
 12 Åihl:?
 13 ÅσH:
 14 ΦΦ2R: corr.

 15 thrift:
 16 ΦΛσσh:
 19 θ90: q. l.
 20 tr. DRA::

 φ4: om. U
 21 trtΦ2RZ: q. l.
 22 Φth.:
 29 tr. DRA::

 prim. man.; suppl. corr.
 24 9ΦΛU:
 25 θ90: q. l.
 26 Åθ

 Φσφτ:
 27 00-A: l. 02A: A:
 32 trtΦ2R::
 33 om.

 34 ΦitΦit::
 31 tr. Åit: DCA:
 32 trtΦ2R::
 33 om.

 34 ΦitΦit::
 9.
 35 ΦΛΩEh:
 39 β9Λ::
 40 ££.:

እምእደ ፡ መኳንንት ፡ ወእምኵሎ¹ ፡ ዘእፈርሀ² ፡፡ ወይእዜኒ ፡ ምንትኑ³ ፡ ተብል ፡፡ ወይቤላ ፡ ውእቱ ፡ መኰንን ፡ እርአይኬ⁴ ፡ ከመ ፡ ትድኅኒ ፡፡ ወይቤሎ⁵ ፡ በከመ ፡ ርእዩ ፡ ቀደምት ፡ አንተ ፡ ትሬኢ ፡፡ ወይቤላ ፡ ውእ ቱ ፡ መኰንን⁶ ፡ እንከሰኬ ፡ እርአይ⁷ ፡ ዘያድኅና ፡ ሖሩ⁸ ፡ ደይዋ ፡ ውስ ተ ፡ ቤተ ፡ አናብስት⁹ ፡ ወድብ ፡፡ ወነሥእዋ ፡ ወወደይዋ ፡ ውስተ ፡ ቤ ተ ፡ ድብ ፡ ወአናብስት¹⁰ ። ወእምዝ ፡ ሶበ ፡ በጽሑ ፡ ኇኅተ ፡ ዝኩ ፡ ቤ ተ ፡ ድብ ፡ ወአናብስት¹¹ ፡ ሰፍሐት ፡ እደዊሃ ፡ ከዕበ¹² ፡ በከመ ፡ ልማዳ ፡ ወኅተመት¹³ ፣ ርእሳ ፣ በትእምርተ ፣ መስቀል¹⁴ ። ወእምአንቀዱ ፣ ኅተ መት15 ፡ በስመ ፡ ኢየሱስ16 ፡ ወልደ ፡ አግዚአብሔር ፡ ወአበውእ ፡ ዮ ምኒ" ፡ እንዘ ፡ ይረድ አኒ ፡ መንፈስ ፡ ቅዱስ ፡፡ ወበእንተዝ ፡ ትትሬሣ ሕ¹⁸ ። ወመስሎሙ ፣ ለእለ ፣ ወሰድዋ¹⁹ ፣ ዘይበልዕዋ ፣ ዝኩ²⁰ ፣ አራ ዊት ። ወሶበ ፡ ርአይዋ ፡ ዝኩ²⁰ ፡ አራዊት ፡ ተንሥኡ ፡ ወሰገዱ ፡ ላቲ ፡ ወአጎዙ ፡ ይልሐስዋ ፡ ወያንገርግሩ ፡ ዲበ ፡ እገሪሃ ፡፡ ወይእቲስ ፡ ሰፍ ሐት ፡ እደዊሃ ፡ ወአኅዘት ፡ ትጽሊ ፡ ወትቤ ፡ ታአኵቶ²¹ ፡ ነፍስየ ፡ ለእ ግዚአብሔር ፡ ዘአቅደመ ፡ **ገቢረ ፡ ሣ**ህሎ²² ፡ አምቅድመ ፡ ዓለም ፡ ወይ ሄሉ ፡ ለዓለመ ፡ ዓለም ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ ዘአይመውት ፡ ዘገብረ ፡ ስማ የ፡ወምድረ፡በአሐዱ²³፡ ቃል፡ወኵሉ²⁴፡ ዘውስቴቶሙ²⁵፡ ዘንብራ፡ለ ባሕር ፡ ወለነተሉ ፡ ዘውስቴታ ፡ ዘንብሮ ፡ ለእንለ²⁶ ፡ እመሕያው ፡ በአርአ ያሁ ፡ ወበአምሳሊሁ ፡ ውእቱ ፡ ንብረ ፡ ሊተ ፡ ለዘ ፡ አመንኩ ፡ በስሙ ፡ ወበጎይሉ²⁷ ፡ ወበተበቡ²⁸ ፡ ወበምክሩ ፡ ለዘበቃሉ ፡ ተገብረ ፡ ዘውእቱ ፡ አዘዘ ፡ ወኵሎ²⁹ ፡ ኮነ ፡ ወውእቱ ፡ ሥምረ ፡ ወኵሎ²⁹ ፡ ተሬጥረ ፡ ለዘ³⁰ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ ውእቱ ፡ ሰብእ³¹ ፡ ተመሰለ ፡ ወኮነ ፡ ሰብአ ፡ ወአስተር አየ ፡፡ ወእንዘ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ ሞተ ፡ ወአመ ፡ ሣልስተ³² ፡ ዕለት ፡ ተን

 1 ወአምዙሱ: q. l.
 2 ዘአራርህ: q. l.
 3 ምንተኑ: q. l.

 4 አርአይኪ : corr.
 5 ወተቡሎ: q. l.
 6 tr. መኩንን : ውእቱ :

 7 አርአደ :
 8 ሑሩ :
 9 l. ዕናብሰተ :
 10 ወነሥአዋ ... ወአና

 ብስተ : om.
 11 l. ወዕናብስተ :
 12 ካዕስ : q. l.
 13 ወታተ

 መተ :
 14 ወአምጽንዮጵያ ፡ ሐተመተ : ርአሳ : ሰተአምርተ : መስቀል : add.

 prim. man.; om. corr.
 15 ሐተመተ :
 16 ክርስተስ :
 17 Ł

 om.
 18 ተተሬማሕ :
 19 ይወስድዋ :
 20 አሉ : q. l.
 21 ወነሎ : q. l.

 25 ዘውስቱታ :
 26 ሰዕንብ :
 27 ወሰታደሉ :
 28 ወ om.

 29 ወነተሉ : q. l.
 30 ሰ l. አንዙ :
 31 ሰብአ : q. l.
 32 ማስ

 ስት : q. l.
 30 ሰ l. አንዙ :
 31 ሰብአ : q. l.
 32 ማስ

ሥአ ፡ ከመ ፡ ምውታን¹ ፡ ያሕዩ ፡ ወይባልሕ ፡ ለዘየአምኑ² ፡ በስሙ ፡ ከመዝ ፡ ለዘአጽነን ፡ ወወረጹ³ ፡ ወዓርገ⁴ ፡ ለዘ⁵ ፡ በአማን⁶ ፡ አቡሁ⁷ ፡ ነበ ረ ፡ ወቀጹመ ፡ ነቢረ ፡ ወዓለም^{\$} ፡ ሀሎ ፡ ውእቱ ፡ አብ ፡ ወወልድ ፡ ወመ ንፈስ ፡ ቅዱስ ፡፡ አሐዱ⁹ ፡ ውእቱ ፡ መፍቀሬ ፡ ስብእ ፡ ወመስተዐግሥ¹⁰ ፡ ውእቱ ፡ መኃሪ¹¹ ፡ ዘኢያስተፈሥሕ¹² ፡ ጸላእተነ¹³ ፡ ለዕሌነ¹⁴ ፡፡ ወአጥፍ አ ፡ ነበልባለ ፡ እሳጉ ፡ ወአክፍአ ፡ ስነን ፡ አናብስጉ¹⁵ ፡ ለከ ፡ ስብሐት ፡ ወአኰቴት ፡ ወለከ ፡ ቅድስያት¹⁶ ፡ ለአብ ፡ ወወልድ ፡ ወመንፈስ ፡ ቅዱስ ፡

ወዘንተ ፡ ቃለት¹⁷ ፡ እንዘ ፡ ትኤሊ ፡ ጤቀላ ፡ መጽአ ፡ ዘይርእይ¹⁸ ፡ ለአመ ፡ በልዕዋ ፡ አራዊት ፡ ወለአመሂ ፡ ሀለወት ፡ እስመ ፡ አብእዋ¹⁹ **፡** ዝኩ ፡ መኰንን ፡ ይጎራዊ²⁰ ፡ ዐቃቢሁ²¹ ፡ ለዝኩ ፡ ለዘ ፡ ጸዓዐ²² ፡ አጽ መሞ ፡ ተቀሥፈ ፡ ኵላ ፡ ለይልየ²³ ፡ ወኢ ይአመረ ፡ ዘይቀሥፎ ፡ ወይቤ ፡ ሖሩኬ²⁴ ፡ ርአዩ ፡ ዓጽማ²⁵ ፡ ለጤቀላ ፡ አመበ ፡ ዘትረክቡ²⁶ ፡ ንቅብራ ፡ ወንድጎን²⁷ ፡ አም ፡ ዝንቱ ፡ መቅሥፍት ፡፡ ወሰበ ፡ የሐውሩ²⁸ ፡ ይርአይ ዋ²⁹ ፡ ረከብዋ³⁰ ፡ ሕይውታ ፡፡ ወንግለኡ ፡ ጎበ ፡ ዝኩ ፡ መኰንን ፡ ወንገር ይ ፡ ከመ ፡ ሀለወት ፡ ሕይውታ ፡፡ ወይቤሎሙ ፡ መኰንን ፡ ንሐር³¹ ፡ ወ ጎዊሮሙ³² ፡ ይቤሉ ፡ ስቡሕ ፡ አግዚ አብሔር ፡ ዘአድ ጎነኪ³³ › እግዚአ ኪ ፡ ዘአምለኪ ፡ ወጎረይኪ³⁴ ፡ ወአብደርኪ⁸³⁵ ፡ እስመ ፡ እም አመ³⁶ › አ ባእኩኪ⁵ ፡ ውስተዝ³⁷ ፣ አናብስት³⁸ ፡ እተቀሥፍ ፡ ንየ ፡ እስከ ፡ ዮም **፡** ን ዲ ፡ ፃኢ ፡ ወጸልዪ ፡ ላዕሌየ ፡ ወላዕለ ፡ ገነኩ³⁹ ፡ መኰንን ፡ ዘእስከ ፡ ዮ ም ፡ ዘዓይ⁴⁰ ፡ እዝኑ⁶⁴¹ ፡፡ መትቤሎ ፡ ጤቀላ ፡ እንከሰኬ ፡ ላዕሌከሂ ፡ ወላ ዕለ ፡ ገነኩሂ⁴² ፡ መኰንን ፡ ኢይክል ፡ ጸልዮ ፡ ለእመ ፡ ኢያምጽእክምም ፡

corr.; prim. man. *Φλ*ACh:
 b corr.; prim. man. ληλhh:
 MS. A fol. 34 verso.

¹ ምውታነ : g. l. ² በአለ : የአምኑ : g. l. ³ ስማይተ : add. 4 l. **ΦΟC7**: 5 del. man. rec.? 6 **የσγi**: q. l. 8 **ΛγΛ𝒫**: q. l. 9 om. 10 **Φσσλ†γ7𝒫**: 7 ሕብ : 11 m d 6 : 1. መሓሪ: 12 ዘደስተሬሥሕ: om. ኢ 13 ጸሳዕተነ: 14 10 15 l. ዐናብስት : 16 ቅድሳት : q. l. 17 ቃለ : q. l. **61 :** q. l. 20 276 P: q. l. ¹⁸ ዘይሬአይ : g. l. ¹⁹ አብአ : 21 99 ቢሁ: ²² ፀዓ0: q. l. ²³ l. ሴሲተ: ²⁴ ሑሩ: 25 9 28 ሐ4: ²⁹ ርአደዋ : ³⁰ ወረከብዋ : ³¹ ንሑር : ³² ወሐዊሮሙ : g. l.; ³³ ዘአድኃነኪ : ³⁴ ወኃረናኪ : ³⁵ ወአብደረኪ : ³⁶ አመ :; om. አም ³⁷ ወስተ : እሱ : q. l. ³⁸ l. ዐናብስት : ³⁹ ዝ ኩደ: 40 የንደ: l. የዐደ: 41 አዝኖ: 42 ሂ om.

ለጳውሎስ ፡ ውእቱ ፡ ይዲሊ ፡ ሳዕሌክሙ ፡ ወይቤላ ፡ ሀሎኑ¹ ፡ እንጋ ፡ አ ኮኑ ፡ ሰማዕኩ ፡ ከመ ፡ አው ዐይዎ² ፡ ወገደፋ ፡ አዕጽምቲሁ³ ፡ ወተቤ ሎ⁴ ፡ እወ ፡ ኪኖኖሂ⁵ ፡ ወአውዓይክሙኒ⁶ ፡ ወገደፍክሙኒ ፡ አዕጽምተኖ⁷ ፡ ወአምኑ⁶ ፡ ወፈነው⁸ ፡ ይጸውዕዎ⁹ ፡ ለጳውሎስ ፡ ወአመጽአ¹⁰ ፡ ጳውሎ ስ ፡ ወጸለኖ ፡ ሳዕለ ፡ ዝኩሂ¹¹ ፡ መኰንን ፡ ዘጸዓዕ¹² ፡ አጽመሞ¹³ ፡ እዘኒ ሁ ፡ ወላዕለ ፡ ከልኊ¹⁴ ፡ ዐቃቢሁ¹⁵ ፡ ዳኅራዊ¹⁶ ፡ ዘይተቀሥፍ ፡ ወሐይ ው¹⁷ ፡ ክልኤሆሙ¹⁸ ፡ በኅይስ¹⁹ ፡ ኢኖሱስ ፡ ክርስቶስ²⁰ ፡ ለዓለመ ፡ ዓለ ም ፡ አሜን ፡ ወአሜን²¹ ፡

The translation that follows is in general based upon the text of A. Where the readings of B have been followed, or where the readings of both have been displaced by a conjectural emendation, the fact is duly indicated in the footnotes of the first margin. While some other of B's readings are translated in these notes, the notes are not designed to cover all the significant variants of B. These textual notes are referred to by superior numerals. Superior letters refer to the critical notes which occupy the second margin. The proper names of the Ethiopic are given in their usual English forms, the only exceptions being Tāmerēnōs or Tāmerēnes (for Thamyris) and Walda Gīyōrgīs, in both of which it seemed desirable to imitate the Ethiopic closely. For the sake of uniformity, however, the former name has been thus

3 አዕፃምቲሁ : q. l. ² አው.ዓዩ : 4 r om. 1 1100%; ፣ አዕፅምትየ 🚓 q. l. 8 ወፊነዉ : 5 h.f?Z : q. l. 6 **0** om. q. l. ⁹ ወጸው.ዕዎ : ¹⁰ ወመጽአ : q. l. ¹¹ ሂ om. 12 HØ 13 **አፀ**መም : 14 **ካልሉሂ :** g. l. 15 ዓ**ቃቢ**ሁ : 90: q. l. 18 EPm; 19 NJEA: 16 2769: 17 ወሐይዉ : q. l. 20 ወአምኑ : ፪ሆሙ : በስመ : አየሱስ : ክርስቶስ 💀 ከማሁ : ፈውስ : አንዚኦ : እም ስማመ : ነፍስ : ወሥጋ : ለንብርክ : ወልደ : 2ዮር2ስ : add. ²¹ om. — **a** ንጤአትየ :) ወባርክኒ : add.

far transliterated in the form in which it first appears in the Ethiopic of A, viz., Tāmerēnōs. While the eight occurrences of the name in A are evenly divided between the two forms, in B Tāmerēnes always appears.

THE BOOK OF THEKLA.

The Book of Thekla. When Paul was preaching in all lands,^{1a} he came to Macedonia^b and abode in the dwelling of Tāmerēnōs.^c And he said as he was teaching and exhorting them: We have come to preach the kingdom of heaven, with the word of God. Blessed are they who believe in their heart in the son of God, that Jesus Christ, namely the Savior of the world, who appeared in human flesh, although he was God became man that he might save men; and that he might make the dead to live he died and on the third day he rose; and that he might heal the sick he suffered much for men; though he was God he became man and

¹ and *add*. A, B.

The Ethiopic begins hardly less abruptly than the others; the Greek has 'Avaβalvovros Παύλου els 'Ικόνιον μετὰ τῆs ψυγῆs; the Syriac the Letter is the Greek has 'Avaβalvovros Παύλου els 'Iκόνιον μετὰ τῆs ψυγῆs; the Syriac the Letter is the Syriac is

^b Macedonia: With this name we are introduced to a new geographical setting for the story of Thekla. The whole list of Asiatic places — Iconium, Lystra, Daphne, Antioch, Myra, Seleucia — disappears from the narrative, and with them the local color so skilfully detected by Professor Ramsay (*The Church in the Roman Empire before A. D. 170*, Part II, chap. xvi) and Mr. Conybeare (*Apology and Acts of Apollonius*, etc., pp. 49-60). The writer evidently understands Macedonia to be a city, and thus decisively disclaims any familiarity with that part of Europe. The only other place mentioned is Thessalonica, which is made to do duty for the Antioch of the traditional form of these Acts. The story is thus made to fall—we can hardly suppose consciously—in a later missionary journey than the Greek, Syriac, Latin, and Armenian contemplate. The change of names is doubtless due to the greater familiarity of Macedonia and Thessalonica.

^c Tāmerēnōs is the Ethiopic's substitute for the Onesiphorus of the earlier form of the Acts, and conspicuously illustrates the poverty of names which is characteristic of this Ethiopic reworking. For the six place names of the Greek the Ethiopic has but two; while, instead of nearly a score of personal names in the Greek and early versions, the Ethiopic has only three. Demas and Hermogenes, Paul's false companions, disappear in the Ethiopic, as do the sons of Onesiphorus, his wife Lektra (Arm. Zenonia), Titus, Theokleia (who is called simply the "mother of Thekla" in the Ethiopic), Castelius (Syr. Castelus) the governor, Alexander, Tryphæna, and Falconilla. In Tamerenos we obviously have a corruption of $\Theta d\mu \nu \rho s$, the name of Thekla's betrothed, possibly due to Syriac influence. Further, the description of Paul and his meeting with Onesiphorus are lacking here.

showed patience that those who believed in his name might be patient and inherit the kingdom of heaven, and stand with him and with his Father, whose are the counsel and the wisdom and the might of God. Blessed are they who make poor their soul, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are the righteous, for they shall inherit life. Blessed are they that mourn now for their sin; them shall the righteous admonish.¹ Blessed are they who hunger and thirst now, for they shall be satisfied in all their prayer when they pray unto God in their affliction. Blessed are the doers of charity, for to them belongs mercy with God. Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God. Blessed are they who make peace and reconcile,² for they shall be called children of God. Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are ye when men shall hate you for righteousness' sake; rejoice at that time and be exceeding glad (Matt. 5:3-12; Luke 6:20-23). Blessed is the man that follows the commandment of God, and renounces the desire of this world. Blessed art thou, if thou dost leave thy substance and dost follow the command of God. Blessed is the woman who does not marry, but renounces this world, and the virgin who does not marry, but remains by herself (1 Cor. 7:38), saying unto God that he who marries is the portion of Gehenna. And if a woman has married in ignorance, she shall remain with her husband, and a man also with his wife (1 Cor. 7:27). But if he marry another, he is the portion of Gehenna. But if thou dost follow the admonition of God, thou shalt inherit the kingdom of heaven. But know that the wealth of this world is vanity, and its life is vanity, and its gold and its silver, vanity, and he who loves it and he who trusts it; and beyond all else is pride evil, for the proud God sets at naught.

Be not like all gentiles who draw near unto God with their mouth, but their heart is far from God (Matt. 6:7). Because of them(?), ye shall not hate your enemies, and those who love you ye shall not love (Matt. 5:43, 44). But if ye love him who loves you, ye do no more than other gentiles (Matt. 5:46). But if your enemy hunger, feed him; and if he thirst, give him drink (Rom. 12:20); and if he be naked, clothe him (Matt. 25:36); and if thou hast one garment, divide with him, and clothe him. And if thou doest this, thou shalt gather and pour coals of fire upon his head. And when thou seest thy neighbor's property thou shalt not spend it upon thyself, and thou shalt not covet it (Exod. 20:17), and thou shalt not say, If I live I will gain all this; for thou dost not know when³ thou prayest, that when a house is full of gold and silver, the thief comes and robs it, and leaves it bare (Matt. 6:19). Thus therefore ye men also know not the time when judgment will come from God

¹ Or "comfort," "encourage;" if we are to assume a Greek original, it probably had $\pi a \rho a \kappa a \lambda \delta \sigma o v \sigma v$.

 ^{2}Or become reconciled one with another.

³MSS., "where." It is suggested that in the Greek text lying more or less remotely back of the *Book* $\delta\pi\sigma\nu$ and $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\ell$ may have been confused.

and he will take your soul away (Luke 12:20), and ye shall be naked, without provision¹ before God; and your glory and your soul also shall perish in Gehenna. And now reflect and take heed unto yourselves, I entreat you and beseech you in the name of God our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye be heedful of the admonition we have given you and accept *it*. This, therefore, is the will of God, that ye do what ye have heard and seen and learned, and that the law of God be not a lie.² But the people who received the law of God became alien. And now also, my brethren, love one another (John 15:12; 1 John 4:7). Why do I write to you? Because of his love ye are admonished and taught of God³ (1 Thes. 4:9) in the holy gospel. And ye have heard our Lord Jesus Christ speak, who laid down his life (John 10:15, 17) for our sake⁴ and for the sake of those who believe in the shedding of his blood, which he shed⁵ for our sake that we also who believe in him might be saved from our sins (Matt. 1:21).

And he says to us in the word of the gospel: But do ye, O men, love one another, because thus God loved us (John 3:16). And he said, If ye love God, love one another (John 15:12). But there is none that has seen God (John 1:18) except the Son of man who came down from thence (John 3:13). But if ye love God, love one another (John 15:12), and love your neighbor as yourself (Matt. 19:19). And what ye will not that men should do to you, ye also shall not do to another (Matt. 7:12). And our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ spoke all this commandment.

And now further ye shall not marry anyone whom ye find and ye shall not covet another's wife (Exod. 20:17; Deut. 5:21). But if her husband be dead, she shall dwell by herself: she shall not marry (1 Cor. 7:39, 40). But if she is not able to refrain without a husband, she shall marry one, for it is better to marry than to commit fornication (1 Cor. 7:9). And how will ye commit fornication when ye are the body of God, and your body the body of God? Now, also, do not make the body of God the body of a harlot (1 Cor. 6:15), for when a man has intercourse with a woman⁶ they become one flesh (1 Cor. 6:16). Do not, therefore, have intercourse with a harlot; and as for one who marries a harlot, his judgment is death in Gehenna. Commit your soul to Jesus Christ, the son of God, for everyone who commits his soul before God shall inherit the kingdom of heaven.^d

¹Lit., the viaticum.

² In spite of the violence this translation does the verb, it seems the only possible rendering.

³ by the word of God <i>add</i> . B.	⁵ who shed his blood, A.
⁴ and for the sake of our sins <i>add</i> . B.	⁶ the wife of a man, A.

^d The extreme length of Paul's discourse—about one-fourth of the Ethiopic—finds no parallel in the Greek, Syriac, Armenian, or Latin. In the Ethiopic, as in the others, the inculcation of the virginity doctrine is framed in a series of beatitudes, but the Ethiopic has also made large use of the language of the gospel and epistles of John.

And while Paul was proclaiming all this and preaching, Thekla heard. And she was the beloved of Tāmerēnos, and the window of her house and the court of the house of the dwelling of Paul were opposite each other. But now she followed, and she thirsted for all this which delighted her, and kept it in her heart. And she staid three days without going down from the window of her house. And her mother spoke to her and said to her, My child, wilt thou not come down from the window, and eat food, and drink¹? Art thou not the betrothed of Tāmerenos? And the more she spoke to Thekla, the more she was unable to endure in her heart, and she came down from the window² and desired to go unto Paul. And Thekla took her golden tire and she bribed the doorkeeper of their house and said, Put this on, and do not tell that I am going forth by myself.^e And the doorkeeper took her golden tire, and let her go unto Paul. And when she came she began to roll herself beneath his feet and she licked the dust of his feet³ and his footstool, and she said to Paul, Blessed is he that hears your exhortation, and is able to observe it. And now, my lord, teach me also it all, that I may not lose the kingdom of heaven. For blessed is the man that does the commandment of God, and believes that Christ is Son of God. And he said to her, Blessed art thou, Thekla, while thou art young, to love this and seek it, for blessed is the man that seeks God and Jesus Christ, and that is persecuted for his sake and is cast out and is thirsty and hungry⁴ and naked and dies; who possesses it all in life in this world, and lays down his life like sheep that are led to the slaughter⁵ (Isa. 53:7). And I trust and believe in the name of the Son of God, Jesus Christ, that everyone that gives himself up for his name's sake conquers all this, because he loved us. And in his name (and) we also will do his will, because it is certain that neither death nor life nor judgment nor that which now is nor that which is to come nor might nor height nor angels nor any other creature is able to separate us from the love of 6 Christ our Lord (Rom. 8:38, 39).

And after that time for many days Thekla continued to go and return. So when her mother perceived it, she sought her and did not

¹ water <i>add</i> . B.	⁴ and is afflicted <i>add</i> . B.
² of her house <i>add</i> . B.	⁵ slaughter-knife, B.
³ footstool, B.	⁶ Jesus add. B.

^e The visit of Thamyris to Thekla and Theokleia's protest against her conduct, which precede Thekla's visits to Paul in the Greek and the versions, fall after her visits in the Ethiopic, and the account of Paul's imprisonment at the instance of Thamyris is omitted. Thekla's visit to Paul thus becomes in the Ethiopic a visit to the house of his host, Tamerenos, not, as in the Greek, Syriac, etc., a visit to his prison, and her behavior on that visit loses its original significance. The necessity for bribing the jailer with a silver mirror (Greek, Syr., Arm.) thus disappears. The single visit of the Greek, Syriac, and Armenian is seven times repeated in the Ethiopic, before Theokleia discovers what is going on. Then Paul is arrested for the first time, in the Ethiopic; while according to the Greek and the versions it is then that he is scourged and set at liberty, while Thekla is brought before the governor, and sentenced to the flames. find her. And while she sought her, she asked the doorkeeper, and as he was afraid, he told her. And her mother went to the house of Paul and found her. And she brought her back to her house and said, Summon Tāmerēnes to me. And they summoned Tāmerēnes. And she said to him, Hear about this thy wife. Today is the seventh day since a man whom they call Paul came, and she has learned his teaching and has received it, and behold' she goes forth at night and goes unto him. And Tāmerēnes heard what she said, and he went unto her and said to her, My lady, what dost thou say of the thing that I have heard, even the story of thy mother²? Tell me³ what it is, and do not hide it from me. But if thou wilt not marry me, tell me. And she said to him, Go your way; but my marriage is another one. And Tāmerēnes said to her, Do not listen to this man; he deceives thee, and thou wilt lose this world for idle talk; and the gold and silver and costly raiment and purple and samite⁵ of your house are so much. And Thekla said to him, Let thy gold and thy silver be thine, and thy raiment and thy purple be thine; but as for me, my gold and my silver and my raiment and my purple and my nuptials are the kingdom of heaven. But let your nuptials be yours, and do not mention this matter to me. But Tāmerēnos was angry at her and went forth and went to the house of the governor and told him and said to him, This man who has come into our country corrupts our wives, and many women hearing his teaching have left their husbands, and men moreover have left their wives, and virgins also follow his teaching and refuse to marry. And the governor said, Go, bring him. And they brought⁶ Paul. And the governor said to Paul, But who art thou? And what is this teaching that thou hast brought upon us in our city, to our wives that they should leave their husbands, and the husband also should leave his wife? And the virgins refuse to marry. What is it that thou sayest, therefore ? And Paul said, Which is better, marrying or the commandment of God and of the Holy Spirit? And the governor said to him, See, moreover, that he disputes me! And he said, Seize him, bind him downward and put a circlet of brass upon his head and burn him with pitch and sulphur and with chaff of the floor. And they did so.^f And they were not able to burn Paul with their fire because the Holy Spirit was upon him. And the governor was amazed.⁷ And he said, This thing is wonderful, that the fire is not able to burn him. Cast him out of our city, take the burning of his ashes, and bear them forth, saying, Behold the burning of Paul whom we have burned, and have utterly cast forth. And they did so.

¹ by myself add. A.

³Tell me om. B.

² which she has told me *add*. B.

⁴But if om. B.

⁵ The readings of the manuscripts here are, as Professor Charles suggests, perhaps corruptions for $\xi \xi \dot{a} \mu \tau \sigma s$.

⁶ Lit., met.

⁷ Or wondered.

^f The attempted execution of Paul does not appear in the Greek or the versions.

And the mother of Thekla heard, and she said to Thekla, Behold, see that he was quite unable to save himself; wilt thou, therefore, marry? And she said to her, Let thy marriage be thine own; I have a husband, even Jesus Christ the faithful, Lord of heaven and earth, in whose name Paul preaches, who is preparing the passover for me in heaven. But if thou sayest it, my mother, take all this that thou hast cooked, the wine¹ also and the fatlings and the bullocks, and give them to the poor and needy.² But as for me, in my marriage great nuptials are mine, and honorable to my mother, even to thee, in this world, and to me thy child also.^g And then her mother was angry, and she went to the governor and said to the governor, Although thou thyself also art with me, I am wronged by my child, who refuses to marry. Burn her, therefore, as ye burned Paul, because I prefer³ that she should die than that I should see her as I do not desire. And the governor said to her, Let them cast Thekla forth, and let them stone her. And her mother said, Wherever there are virgins also, therefore, command that the children of the good and great bring down fagots and see that they burn one who refuses to marry. And they did so. And the virgins of that city, the children of the great and good, brought fagots, and Thekla came down wonderfully adorned and beautiful, and her hair reached even to her heel and toes, and her color was like ivory. But the governor said, Snatch her adornment from off her, and take away her garments, and gird sackcloth upon her. And they did so. And they said to Thekla, Wilt thou marry? or wilt thou not marry and ⁴ shall they cast thee in? And Thekla said, Why will ye cast me in ? I will go in myself; and I will not marry. And they kindled the terrible and dreadful fire. And Thekla came⁵ to go in, and she stretched forth her hands, and signing⁶ her forehead she said, With the sign of Christ the Son of God, whom Paul proclaims to be the Son of God, and since I believe him, I will go in, she said. And making the sign she went into the fire with the sign of Christ, and straightway the fire fled from before her, and there rained rain from heaven and extinguished the fire, and there came a crash of thunder and deafened the ear of the governor, because he had devised evil against the servants of God; and his ear festered and putrefied and was deaf.^h And Thekla came forth from the midst of the fire, while

¹MSS., its wine.

² and needy om. A.

³Reading An. C: with B; A, she prefers.

* *Lit.*, or.

⁵ and said *add*. A.

 ^{6}Or sealing.

^g For this conversation between Thekla and Theokleia there is naturally no place in the Greek or the versions, as in them Thekla is hurried from her visit to Paul's prison immediately to trial and execution. The Ethiopic thus stands alone in ascribing the arrest of Thekla to the instance of her mother.

 $^{\rm h}$ The deafening of Thekla's judge by the thunder is peculiar to the Ethiopic, as is the episode of the debt forgiven.

there was naught that detained her. And her mother cast her off, and said to her, Thou shalt not enter into my house nor approach me. From this day thou art a stranger to me.

And Thekla tarried in a tomb (?) in the city,¹ and² while she was tarrying there she found a woman who owed her one thousand dinars. And Thekla said to her, Is it not one thousand dinars that thou owest me? And the woman said, Yes,³ my lady. And Thekla said,⁴ I forgive thee all of it. Give me three⁵ dinars. And she gave her them. And she forgave her all that she owed. For thus says the Scripture, If you forgive your brethren their fault, your heavenly Father will forgive you your sins (Matt. 6:14). And because she remembered this, she for. gave what she owed her. And then she saw the attendant of Paul, and she followed him and said to him, Where is my lord Paul? And because he was afraid, he said to her, I do not know the man, and I have not seen him.¹ Now this young man was carrying the inner garment of Paul. For they were persecuting him. And many menⁱ followed him, and the men said to him, Alas, our master, behold we have followed thee in the enjoyment of thy discourse and we have not brought anything to eat. And now moreover we are hungry, and we will go and bring food for us all. And he said to them, Enough.⁶ Behold now I will bring it. And on this account he had sent his tunic by' his servant, that the servant might sell Paul's garment and get bread.⁸ And Thekla gave him two dinars⁹ and she took up the garment and followed the attendant of Paul to where Paul was dwelling with him. And she said to him,^k O¹⁰ my lord

¹ a city, B.		⁵ eight, B.
² Om. B.		⁶ Are ye hungry? B.
³ Yes, yes, B.		⁷ Lit., to; om. A.
4 And Thelrie goid on	A	

⁴ And Thekla said *om*. A.

⁸The coördination of an inf. and impf. in an expression of purpose is bad Ethiopic and, as Professor Charles points out, may be due to a lapse on the part of the writer into the idiom of his Greek original, whether directly used or known through an Arabic version.

⁹ a dinar, B.

¹⁰ Or Very well.

ⁱ By its departure from the older form of the story the Ethiopic is here betrayed into some inconsistency. Paul's attendant, afraid of further persecution, denies any knowledge of Paul, but seems immediately to conduct Thekla to Paul's abode. In the Greek, Syriac, Latin, and Armenian this attendant first accosts Thekla and offers his guidance to Paul, upon which their going to Paul's abode follows with all smoothness.

³ Many men: In the Greek and the versions these are Onesiphorus and his wife and children; and it is the children who become hungry.

^k For the responsive prayer with which Thekla's appearance before Paul is so dramatically accompanied in the Greek and the versions, the Ethiopic substitutes Thekla's brief account of her deliverance, and, omitting the (eucharistic?) meal, proceeds with Thekla's request that Paul cut her hair. In the Ethiopic he does this, though with reluctance; but in the Greek, Syriac, and Armenian the hair-cutting seems to be postponed. Of the "seal of baptism" the Ethiopic has no trace.

Paul, verily the Lord whom thou dost worship is great, and I have seen that heaven obeys him. Verily he puts out the fire and judges him who oppresses the servants of God. And now also they laid hold of me and cast me into the fire for not marrying, because I am wedded¹ to God and do not desire this world. For he that marries is of this world, and² the word of the Scriptures which thou dost preach proclaims it. And now, therefore, do thou rise up and cut off my hair and gird me, and I will follow thee, and I will be the handmaid of God.³ And Paul answered her and said to her, Truly I have heard of thy faith. God will preserve thee because all thy kinsfolk rejoice. But now I am not able to cut off thy hair and gird thee. And it is thy⁴ beauty on account of which it is impossible. Thou art very exceedingly beautiful, and thou art young, who hast not been proved; and if perchance thou dost err in the manner of the young who do not know⁵ even a very little, thou wilt go on and this thy faith then will be destroyed after the manner of the error that has been committed. Now therefore wait a little. And Thekla laughed and said to him, He who preaches does not doubt himself. See, and do not thou also be unbelieving. And⁶ know certainly that the Holy Spirit will help me. And then Paul wondered and said to her, Thou speakest truly, my child. And he rose up and cut off her hair and girded her; and they went to Thessalonica.¹

And when her mother heard that she had cut off her hair and girded herself, she wept and went unto another governor, the minister of the

Reading **λብ**0**λ**: "I am rich" or "I am wedded." Possibly a form of **በ**ΛΛ: "to be separate" is meant; cf. መበለት: "deaconess," 1 Tim. 5:11.

² from add. A.

³ and will do the will of God *add*. B.

⁴ Om. A.

⁵Lit., have not seen. The text in this sentence is very obscure.

⁶ Do thou also *add*. B.

¹ Thessalonica: For this the Greek and the versions have Antioch, and they proceed to recount the story of Thekla's persecutions in that city, through the love and jealousy of Alexander, how she was repeatedly saved from death by a lioness-no doubt Jerome's baptizati leonis fabulam-baptized herself in the seal-tank of the arena, and was adopted by Tryphæna. Finally the older form of the Acts concludes with her visit to Iconium after the death of Thamyris, and her ultimate residence and evangelizing activity at Seleucia. With all this the Ethiopic has few points of contact. The loss is the more conspicuous since in this part of the early Acts stood Thekla's admitted claim to teach and to baptize, which gave the Acts of Paul and Thekla their chief interest and importance in the ancient church. It is enough to cite the locus classicus in Tertullian, De Baptismo 17 (ca. 190 A. D.): Quodsi qui Pauli perperam inscripta legunt, exemplum Theclae ad licentiam mulierum docendi tinguendique defendunt, sciant in Asia presbyterum, qui eam scripturam construxit, quasi titulo Pauli de suo cumulans, convictum atque confessum se id amore Pauli fecisse loco decessisse. With the omission of two sayings-Thekla's answer to Paul, "He who commanded thee to preach, the same commanded me also to baptize," and Paul's charge to her, "Go [to the city of Iconium], teach there the commands and words of God"-the writer of the Ethiopic Thekla has lost quite half the point of his original. What he has left is a discourse inculcating virginity, and a somewhat elaborate though unconsummated martyrdom.

one whose ear the thunder deafened. And she said to him, Is Thekla stronger than all the governors of the land? She has cut off her hair and girded herself, and she refuses to marry, and she governs herself while her mother is still alive. Will ye not help me¹ to judge² her? And the minister of him whom the thunder deafened said to her, Thekla is hard to deal with; she is stronger than all; go, bring her, and take her. And they found her in Thessalonica. And they laid hold of her and brought her to the governor. And he said to her,³ Art thou stronger than all? Thou dost cut off thy hair and gird thyself, and dost thou refuse⁴ to marry? What savest thou? And Thekla answered him and said to him, I am thine, I am not strong.⁵ My defender is great, and unto him I commit my soul. He will deliver me from the hand of the governors and from everything that I fear. Now, therefore, what sayest thou? And the governor said to her, Let me see then that thou art safe. And she said⁶ to him, As those of old saw, thou shalt see. And the governor said to her, Moreover therefore let me see what⁷ will save her. Go, cast her into the den of lions and bears. And they took her and cast her into the den of bears and lions.8 And when they came to the door of the den of bears and lions, she spread out her hands again according to her custom and signed⁹ herself with the sign of the cross, and at its door she signed⁹ in the name of Jesus, Son of God, and she said. Now I will go in, since the Holy Spirit helps me. And on account of this she rejoiced. And it seemed to those who brought her that the beasts would devour her. But when the beasts saw her, they rose up and worshiped her, and they began to lick her and to roll at her feet. But she spread out her hands and began to pray. And she said,

My soul praises ¹⁰ God who was about the doing of his mercy before the world,¹¹ and who is forever and ever God; who dies not; who made heaven and earth and all that is in them, with a word; who made the sea and all that is in it (Exod. 20:11); who made man in his image and in his likeness (Gen. 1:26). He made me, who believe in his name and in his might and in his wisdom and in his understanding; at whose word it was done; he who commanded and everything was; and he was pleased and everything was created. Although he was God, he became like man, and he was man and was manifested. And although he was God, he died, and on the third day he arose that he might make the dead to live and save those who believe on his name; who likewise bowed the heavens¹² and came down (2 Sam. 22:10; Ps. 18:9), and ascended and sat down on the right hand of his Father, having sat there before; and

¹ Lit., Have ye none who will help me.	$^7 Or$ who.
^{2}Or control.	⁸ And they lions om. B.
³ Thekla add. A.	⁹ Or sealed.
⁴ and thou dost refuse, B.	^{10}Or thanks.
⁵ B; A, I have not sung (or mocked).	¹¹ Or from eternity.
⁶ He said, A.	¹² Om. A.

he is forever Father and Son and Holy Spirit. He is one, loving man, and he is patient, he is compassionate; who does not make our enemies to rejoice over us. And he has destroyed the flame of fire and blunted the teeth of the lions. To thee belong glory and praise, and to thee *belongs* holiness, to Father and Son and Holy Spirit.

And while Thekla prayed thus, there came one to see whether the beasts had devoured her or she was alive. For because they had put her in,¹ this latter governor, the minister of him whom the thunder deafened, was tormented all night and did not know what tormented him. And he said, Go therefore, look for² the bones³ of Thekla; if you can find *them*, we will bury them and be safe from this torment. And when they went to see her, they found her⁴ alive. And they returned to the governor and told him that she was alive. And the governor said to them, Let us go. And when they were come, they said, Praised be God who has saved thee, thy Lord whom thou dost worship, and hast chosen and loved;⁵ for from the time that I sent thee among the lions, behold I have been tormented until now. Come, come forth and pray for me and for the governor⁶ whose ear has been putrefying until now.

And Thekla said to him, Therefore I cannot pray for thee and for the governor, unless ye bring Paul; he shall pray for you. And he said to her, Is he then alive? Have I not heard that they have burned him and cast forth his bones? And she said to him, Yes, me also ye both burned,⁷ and ye cast forth my bones. And they believed and sent to call Paul. And Paul came and prayed for the governor whose ears the thunder deafened, and for the other also, his nearest minister, who was tormented. And both of them lived, by the might of Jesus Christ⁸ forever and ever. Amen and amen.⁹

¹ he had put her in, B.	they saw her and found her, B.
² <i>Lit.</i> , see.	$^{\scriptscriptstyle 5}$ who has chosen and loved thee, B.
³ Lit., bone.	⁶ also add . B. ⁷ Om . B.

⁸ And they both believed on the name of Jesus Christ. So, Lord, heal of disease of soul and body thy servant, Walda Gīyōrgīs, add. B; for ever and ever om.^m

⁹And me also, who have written it, thy servant, a sinner and wrongdoer, forgive my sin and bless *add*. B.

^m By Walda $G\bar{i}y\bar{o}rg\bar{i}s$ (the son of George) the British Museum Catalogue understands the owner of the manuscript.

THE MARTYRDOM OF CYPRIAN AND JUSTA

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THE MARTYRDOM OF CYPRIAN AND JUSTA

BY

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THE MARTYRDOM OF CYPRIAN AND JUSTA.

The story of Cyprian and Justa, or Justina, has long been known and has been published in Greek, Latin, Syriac, and Arabic. It is believed to have been the germ of plays by Calderon, Marlowe, and Goethe, in whose Faust and Mephistopheles Cyprian and his demon live again. The origin of the story and the historical confusion upon which it ultimately rests have already been treated with characteristic skill and comprehensiveness by Professor Zahn,¹ to whose book every student of the Cyprian legend owes much. With the great African bishop Cyprian of Carthage tradition has confused a Cyprian of Antioch, and about their composite has been woven such a romance of persecuted constancy as the ancient church had come to rejoice in. "Old men and maidens" proved combinations irresistibly attractive to the martyrologists, and Cyprian and Justa is one of their masterpieces. Cyprian of Carthage suffered martyrdom in A. D. 258. More than a century later Gregory of Nazianzus, in an oration on his festival, reflects the story since connected with the names of Cyprian and Justina, which thus seems to have sprung up within a hundred years after Cyprian's death.

In the Greek the story of Cyprian and Justina consists of three parts: I. The Acts of Cyprian and Justina; II. The Repentance of Cyprian; and, III. The Martyrdom of Cyprian and Justina.² It is to the first of these that the plots of Calderon, Marlowe, and Goethe have been traced. In it the wizard Cyprian tries through his subject demons to win Justina from her persistent virginity to marriage with a pagan lawyer. Her triumph over the wizard through the sign of the cross so impresses him with the virtue of that symbol that he abjures his magic arts and seeks Christian baptism. Finally he so advances in his new faith that Anthimus, bishop of Antioch, names him as his successor, in

¹ Theodor Zahn, Cyprian von Antiochien und die deutsche Faustsage, Erlangen, 1882.

² Cf. Zahn, op. cit., pp. 21-72, where German translations of the three parts are given.

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which capacity he appoints Justina a deaconess and abbess of a cloister. The Repentance of Cyprian presents the story of Cyprian's life up to his conversion, told by himself in the first person. The Martyrdom of Cyprian and Justina recounts their arrest at Antioch at the instance of Eutolmius, count of the East, and their removal to Damascus for trial. The tortures to which they are there subjected by Eutolmius are borne with such constancy that he, in despair of overcoming their resolution, despatches them to Nicomedia to be judged before Diocletian. By him they are promptly sentenced to the sword. One Theoktistus, coming up at the hour of execution and saluting Cyprian, is summarily executed with them.

Originally Greek, the martyrdom passed into Latin, Syriac, Arabic, and Ethiopic. The Greek has long been accessible in Acta Sanctorum, Sept., pp. 242 sqq., where the text is based upon two Paris manuscripts, Codd. Par. 520 and 1485. A better Greek text, in the opinion of Professor Zahn, is preserved in Cod. Par. 1468, with which our Ethiopic shows some coincidences. The Greek has recently been published afresh from a Sinaitic manuscript by Mrs. Gibson, to whom students of Cyprian are further indebted for the first publication of the Arabic text.¹ Of the two Latin forms of the martyrdom the later has been published in Martène-Durand, III, 1645-50, while the earlier is known only through the notes of the Bollandist editor Klee. In Syriac the story has lately been published by Bedjan from a Berlin manuscript,² and by Mrs. Lewis from the Sinaitic Palimpsest and from two British Museum manuscripts,³ one of them dating from the fifth century. The great age of this codex sufficiently evidences the antiquity of the Syriac version, and may even suggest the dependence upon it of versions like the Arabic or Ethiopic.

It should be added that about A. D. 440–60 the empress Eudocia, wife of Theodosius II., worked the three parts into three books of Homeric verse,⁴ of which Photius has given a concise abstract in his *Bibliotheca*.⁵ The Syriac presents the first and

¹ Margaret Dunlop Gibson, Apocrypha Arabica ("Studia Sinaitica," VIII). London, 1901.

² P. Bedjan, Acta Martyrum et Sanctorum Syriace, Vol. 7. Leipzig, 1897.

³ Agnes Smith Lewis, Select Narratives of Holy Women ("Studia Sinaitica," IX-X). Syriac Text and Translation. London, 1900.

⁴ J. Rendel Harris, Homeric Centones, p. 36; Zahn, op. cit., pp. 15-17.

⁵ Photius, Bibliotheca (ed. Bekker), pp. 128-9, cod. 184.

third parts as a continuous whole, and the Arabic seems to do the same, while in the Ethiopic the third part alone is preserved. The presumptive dependence of the Ethiopic upon the Syriac or Arabic texts, as extant, is thus rendered at least doubtful, and the striking correspondences between the Ethiopic and Professor Zahn's preferred manuscript of the Greek further increase the doubt. It has long been recognized that Ethiopic literature consists largely of translations from Coptic and Arabic, and several points in these Ethiopic martyrdoms seem best explained by translation from the Coptic. That the Ethiopic cannot depend upon the Arabic published by Mrs. Gibson is clear from the presence in the Ethiopic of elements not in the Arabic, but in the Greek and Syriac. It is probable that some Coptic form lay between the Ethiopic and the parent Greek,¹ of which last the Paris manuscript quoted by Zahn stands nearest it in type of text.

The Ethiopic text of Cyprian and Justina preserved in three British Museum manuscripts represents only the third of Professor Zahn's three parts-the Martyrdom. Brit. Mus. Oriental 689 ("A") has already been fully described in these pages.² In it Cyprian and Justa (for so the Ethiopic, like the Syriac, calls the heroine) stands eighth, foll. 45a to 47b.³ As this is a fifteenth century codex, and the oldest manuscript preserving the Ethiopic text, its text has been printed in the following pages, the readings of the later manuscripts being gathered in the footnotes. In Brit. Mus. Oriental 687-8 ("B"), an eighteenth century manuscript, already described in these pages,⁴ Cyprian and Justa occupies foll. 61a to 62b, standing ninth in order of contents.⁵ Brit. Mus. Oriental 686 ("C") is a well-written

¹ The closing words of the Ethiopic (p. 22), which I at first understood as pointing to a Syriac parent version (AJSL., Vol. XIX, p. 67, January, 1903), probably suggest rather a Coptic one.

² The Book of Thekla, p. 5.

³ The first eight titles of Oriental 689 are as follows:

1. Homily of S. John Chrysos-

tom on S. John the Baptist. 2. Mamas.

⁴ The Book of Thekla, pp. 5, 6.

⁵ The opening titles of Oriental 687-8 are:

- 1a. Homily of S. John Chrysostom on S. John the Baptist.
- 1b. Homily of S. John Chrysostom on the Life and Decollation of S. John the Baptist.
- 4. Eustathius. 5. Thekla.

3. Stephen.

- 2. Mamas.
- 3. Fāsīladas.
- 4. Stephen.
- 5. Eustathius.

- 6. Cyriacus. 7. Pantaleon.
- 8. Cyprian and Justa.
- 6. Thekla.
- 7. Cyriacus.
- 8. Pantaleon.
- 9. Cyprian and Justa.

codex of 286 leaves, measuring about 20 by $15\frac{7}{8}$ inches. The writing is in three columns, with 37–39 lines to the column. Like A and B, it is primarily a martyrology. *Cyprian and Justa* stands eighth among its titles,¹ occupying *foll*. 43b to 45a. References in the last colophon to the reign of 'Iyō'as, son of 'Iyāsū II., fix the date of the manuscript between the years 1755 and 1769.

The Ethiopic text printed is that of A. In the footnotes the first margin contains variant readings reflected in the corrections, etc., of A; the second, all the variants of B and C from the text of A. Where the text of A is unintelligible, a reading of B or C has been recommended (q. l., recte) in these footnotes, or if all are unsatisfactory a new reading has been proposed. It is believed that a readable text has thus been secured, without confusing the textual witness of the oldest manuscript, as printed, by possibly arbitrary emendations. In recommending readings, however, confusions of nominatives with accusatives and of indicatives with subjunctives have not been rigidly revised.

Professor Nöldeke has very kindly gone over the following text and translation in proof, and, while he is by no means to be held responsible for either, he has contributed a number of helpful suggestions, which the writer very gratefully acknowledges. I am further indebted to Dr. Enno Littmann for a number of suggestions, received since the appearance of the text in the *American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures*, Vol. XIX, some of which it has been possible to incorporate into the present publication. Thanks are also due the authorities of the British Museum for the courtesies extended to the writer in his earlier work on the manuscripts, and especially to Mr. W. E. Crum, whose kind co-operation secured for the writer the photographs from which these texts are published.

	¹ The first titles of Oriental 686 ru	in:	
1.	Homily of S. John Chrysos-	3. Fāsīladas.	6. Cyriacus.
	tom on S. John the Baptist.	4. Stephen.	7. Pantaleon.
2.	Mamas.	5. Eustathius.	8. Cyprian and Justa.

ገድል¹ ፡ ወስምዕ ፡ ዘቅዱስ² ፡ ቍጵርያኖስ³ ፡ ወዝቅድስት ፡ ኢዩስ ጣ⁴ ፡ ቀሎሙ⁵ ፡ ለንቢያት ፡ እንዘ ፡ ይትፈጸም⁶ ፡ በዝ ፡ መዋዕል ፡ ወቃ ሉ ፡ ለእግዚአን ፡ ኢየሱስ ፡ ክርስቶስ ፡ በእንተ ፡ ዝርአተ⁷ ፡ ስርናይ⁸ ፡ ወ ክርዳድ ፡ ዘከመ ፡ በዝጎ⁹ ፡ ወናውስጦስ¹⁰ ፡ ዘከመ ፡ ተካፈረ¹¹ ፡ ወተመ ውአ¹² ፡ በእንተ ፡ ሃይማኖት ፡ ወሕዝብ ፡ ዘከመ ፡ ተዛርው¹³ ፡ ወተኵላ ፡፡ ሠረቀ¹⁴ ፡ ቅዱስ ፡ ቍጵርያኖስ¹⁵ ፡ እንዘ ፡ ይጽሕፍ ፡ መጸሕፍተ¹⁶ ፡ ውስ ተ ፡ ኵሉ ፡ አህጉር ፡ ብኵኃነ¹⁷ ፡ አስተጋብአ ፡ እለ ፡ ይስሕቱ ፡ አማዕንቱ ፡፡ ለአኩይ ፡ ተኵላ¹⁸ ፡ እምትካት ፡ አርዌ ፡ እንዘ ፡ ይቀንእ^{*19} ፡ በሰብአ ፡ ዚ አሁ ፡፡ ወኮነ²⁰ ፡ ለአውስጣልምስ²¹ ፡ ቆምስ²² ፡ ዘደወለ ፡ ጽባሕ ፡ ከመ ፡ ቍጵርያኖስ²³ ፡ መምህሮሙ²⁴ ፡ ለክርስቲያን ፡ ይሥዕር ፡ ክብሮሙ ፡ ለ አማልክት ፡ ወይሢሪ²⁵ ፡ ኵሎ ፡ ምስለ ፡ ኤ ሐቲ ፡ ድንግል ፡ እንተ ፡ ስ ማ ፡ እዩስጣ²⁶ ፡ ወየሀው ኩ²⁷ ፡ ኵሎ ፡ መጸሕፍተ²⁸ ፡ ወተሰምዐ²⁹ ፡ በደ ወለ ፡ ጽባሕ³⁰ ፡ ወውስተ³¹ ፡ ኵሎ³² ፡ መካን ፡፡ ወተሰምዐ³³ ፡ ኢውጣሌ

* L&12 : prim. man.

ምስ' ፡ ወአዘዘ ፡ ይሞቅሕዎሙ ፡ ወይዕቀብዎሙ ፡ በኵነኔያት ፡ ወያብጽ ሕዎሙ ፡ ሀገረ ፡ ደማስቆ ፡ ወእምዝ ፡ አብጽሕዎሙ² ፡ ወተስእሎሙ³ ፡ ኢውስጣሌምስ⁴ ፡ እንዘ ፡ ይብል ፡ ንግረ**ኒ ፡ ቍጵርያኖስ⁵ ፡ አንተኑ** ፡ መምሀሮሙ ፡ ለክርስቲያን ፡፡ ዘብዙኃን⁶ ፡ ትካት ፡ አስሐትክ ፡ በሥራይ ከ' ፡ በኅይሎሙ⁸ ፡ ለአማልክት ፡ ወይእዚሰ ፡ በሥራያቲሁ ፡ ለዘ⁹ ፡ ተሰቅለ ፡ ትመጽእ¹⁰ ፡ ስሕተት ፡ ወተሐምግ ፡ አእዛነ¹¹ ፡ ሰብእ ፡ ወታቀ ድምሂ12 ፡ ወታዐቢዮ13 ፡ ለዘ ፡ ተሰቀለ14 ፡ እምሕያዋን ፡ አማልክት ፡፡ ወ አውሥአ ፡ ቅዱስ ፡ ቍጵርያኖስ¹⁵ ፡ ወይቤሎ¹⁶ ፡ ሕርቱም¹⁷ ፡ እፎ ፡ አሰ ርንከ¹⁸ ፡ ርእስከ¹⁹ ፡ በትዝህርተ²⁰ ፡ ወበትዕቢተ²¹ ፡ ትብልሂ²² ፡ በሥራያ ቲሆሙ ፡ ለ አጋንንት ፡ እስመ ፡ አነሂ ፡ ቀዲሙ²³ ፡ አመ ፡ ሀለውኩ²⁴ ፡ ምስሌክሙ ፡፡ ስርግው 25 ፡፡ በሥራይ 26 ፡፡ ወበተበበ ፡፡ አረሚ ፡፡ እንዘ ፡፡ ጽሎ ል ፡ አን ፡ ብዙኃን ፡ ቀተልኩ ፡ ወለብዙኃን ፡ ረሰይክዎሙ^{.27} ፡ ይዘምው^{.28} ፡ ወእምዝ²⁹ ፡ ኵሎ³⁰ ፡ አድኅነ2³¹ ፡ ክርስቶስ ፡ በእዴሃ ፡ ለዘ³² ፡ ቅድስት ፡ ድንግል ፡፡ ወሀሎ ፡ ብእሲ ፡ ቍለስቴጕ³³ ፡ ኄር ፡ ዘእምዘመደ ፡ ቀላውን ድስ³⁴ ፡ አፍቀራ³⁵ ፡ ለዛ³⁶ ፡ ድንግል ፡ ወአልቦ ፡ ዘበቍዐ³⁷ ፡፡ ወእምዝ ፡ ሰ ብሰበ³⁸ ፡ ዞበ ፡ ሕግ ፡ ፈኃራ³⁹ ፡ ወስእነ⁴⁰ ፡ እስከ ፡ ይእዜ ፡ ኦሆ ፡ አብሎ ታ ፡፡ ወመጽአ ፡ ኅቤየ ፡ ወአስተበቍዐኒ⁴²፡ ከመ⁴³ ፡ እምዕንባዜ ፡ ፍቅሩ ፡ እሬውሶ⁴⁴ ፡ ወአንስ ፡ እንዘ ፡ እተአመን ፡ መጸሕፍተ⁴⁵ ፡ ሥራያት ፡ ሬነ

ነ ሕውስሓልምስ ፡ B, አውጣልምስ ፡ C. 2 አቅረብዎሙ ፡ C. 3 ወተ ስአሎሙ ፡ B. ፋ ኤውስጣልምስ ፡ B. አውጣልምስ ፡ C. 5 ቁጵርደኖ ስ : B, **ቆጵርደኖስ :** C. 6 ዘብዙ 21 : BC. 7 በግብረ : ሥራይቲክ : ዘአስለተከ : C. ⁸ በኃይሎሙ : C, ወበኃይሎሙ : B. ⁹ H om. C. ¹⁰ ታመጽአ : BC, q. l. ¹¹ አዕዛኔ : B. ¹² Z om. C, B ወታቀድም : 13 ወታዓብዮ : BC. 14 ለዘተቅለ : B. 15 ቁጵርደኖስ : B, ቅጵርደኖ ስ: C. 16 do om. B. 17 ኅርቱም : BC. 18 አሥርንክ : BC. ¹⁹ ርእስከ : ? BC, *q. l.* ²⁰ በትዝኅርት : B, *q. l.*; በዘትዝኅርት : C. 21 00 **በተዕቢተ :** B, q. l.; በ om. C. ²² ተብል : B, ወተብል : C. 23 p.2 መስ : C. 24 ሀሎኩ : C. 25 ሥር ንው : B, ሥንር : አነ : C. 26 **NO** ራዊ : C. ²⁷ አገበር ክዎሙ : C. ²⁸ ይዘምዉ : BC, *q. l.* ²⁹ ወአ ምዘ : B. ³⁰ om. C; *l.* ዙሱ. ³¹ አድኃዚ : BC. ³² ለዛቲ : BC, *q. l.* ³³ ቁለስቴንት : BC. ፍቀራ : B, q. l. ³⁶ ስዛታ : B. ³⁷ ዘበቍን : BC, q. l. 35 HX 38 0.0 ሳበ : BC, q. l. 39 ፌሐሬ : B, ሬ.ሃራ : C. 40 ወስዕነ : C. 41 % ሆ :? B. 42 ወአስተብቀ ዓደ : BC. 43 አፈውሶ : add. C (infra om.). 44 እፈውስ : om. C. 45 በመጻስፍተ : B. መጻስፍተ : C. g. l.

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ውኩ ፡ ሳቲ ፡ ጋኔን ፡ ወአበየቶ ¹ ፡ በማዕቲበ² ፡ ክርስቶስ ፡፡ ወበሣልስት ³ ፡ ሬነውኩ ፣ ላቲ ፣ ሊቆሙ ፡ ለአ*ጋ*ንንት ፡ ወውእቱኒ⁴ ፡ ንብአ⁵ ፡ ተመዊ አ⁶ ፡ በውእቱ ፡ ማዕተብ ፡ ወጸሀቁ⁷ ፡ አነ⁸ ፡ እንከ⁹ ፡ አእምር¹⁰ ፡ ኅይ ሎ¹¹ ፡ ለውእቱ ፡ ማዕተብ ፡ ወአምኃልክዎ¹² ፡ ለውእቱ ፡ 7ኔን¹³ ፡ እንዘ ፡ መሳእክት ፡ ያውዕይዎ^{\$14} ። ወነገረ¹⁵ ፡ ኵሎ ፡ ከመ ፡ ረከቢሃ^{b16} ፡ ለእኪት¹⁷ ፡ ውእቱ¹⁸ ፡ ወኵሎ ፡ ምግባረ¹⁹ ፡ ቡግ²⁰ ፡፡ ወእምዝ ፡ አን²¹ ፡ ውእቱ²² ፡ ሶ ቤሃ²³ ፡ ጸሐፍኩ ²⁴ ፡ ለዘ ፡ እምቅድ ሚያ ፡ ጰጰስ²⁵ ፡ ወወሰድኩ²⁶ ፡ መጿሕ ፍተ²⁷ ፡ ሥራያተ²⁸ ፡ ኅቤሁ ፡ እንዘ ፡ ሀለዉ²⁹ ፡ ከሎሙ ፡ *ኄራነ* ፡ ሀገር ፡ ወአውዓይኩ ፡ በእሳት ፡፡ ወአስተበቍዐከ³⁰ ፡ ይእዜኒ ፡ ትኅድግ³¹ ፡ እም ዝ32 ፡ ባዕድ33 ፡ ጣይት ፡ ወትግባእ ፡ ኅበ34 ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ ወእግዚአብ ሔር³⁵ ፡ ይሴባሕ ። ወእምዝ ፡ ተአምር³⁶ ፡ ኢተመዊአተ³⁷ ፡ ኅይሎ³⁸ ፡ ለክርስቆስ ፡፡ ወተምዐ³ ፡፡ አውስጣልምሽ40 ፡፡ ጥቀ ፡፡ ወኢ ዘለፎ41 ፡፡ ሕሊና ሁ ፡ ወአዘዘ ፡ ይስቅልዎ ፡ ወስትርዎ⁴² ፡ ወለይእቲ⁴³ ፡ ድንግልሂ⁴⁴ ፡ ብፅ ዕት › ይፅፍዕዋ⁴⁵ ፡ በይቡሰ ፡ ማእስ⁴⁶ ፡ እንዘ ፡ ይትባረዩ⁴⁷ ። ወትቤ⁴⁸ ፡ ቅድስት 49 ፡ ድንግል 50 ፡ እኩት ፡ አንተ ፡ እግዚአ ፡ እስመ ፡ እንዘ ፡ ኢይ ደልወኒ⁵¹ ፡ ወእንዘ ፡ ነኪር ፡ አነ ፡ ትካት ፡ እንቲአከ ፡ ረሰይኒ⁵² ፡ ከመ ፡

» prim. man. Loog: b prim. man. Log:

1 ወአይበሰቶ : BC. 2 **0010 :** B. 4 000-3 ወበሣልስ : C. 6 ተመዊያ : B, ተመመዓ : C, l. ተመዊአ : **እተረ :** C. ⁵ om. C. ⁷ ወጽሕቁ : B, ጽሕቁ : C. ⁸ om. BC, suppl. B prim. man. post. ሕ ንከ : ⁹ እስከ : add. C. ¹⁰ አሉምር : BC. ¹¹ ኃይሉ : BC. 13 757 : BC, @1721. : ¹² ወአምሀልክዎ : B, ወአምሐልክዎ : C, q. l. add. C (infra om.). 14 L. O. O. L. P : B corr. 15 01721 : B. om. C. 16 2hq : C, B 2hay : q. l. 17 4kht : C. 18 om. C. 19 **9 706 :** С. 20 **8 47 :** С. 21 от. С. ²² ው ኢተ ፡ 2ዜ ፡ C. 23 om. C. 24 hi : add. C. 25 BC \$\$1 : q. l. 26 0 om. B. 27 መጻሕፍተ : BC, q. l. 28 ሥራይ : B, ሥራይተ : C. 29 UA ው:C. ³⁰ አስተበቍዓክ : BC, om. ወ ³¹ ተኅድን : B. 32 B om. prim. man., suppl. corr. 33 ዕቢደ : B, አምልኮ : C. 34 Gt : BC. ³⁵ **30** : pro **0** B, **30** : pro **0 27** H **2** A **6** C. 36 ታ 8 90 ር : B, q. l. 37 ኢታመውዖተ : B, አተመውጽተ : C. 38 BC ኃይሉ : q. l. ³⁹ ወተምዓ : BC. ⁴⁰ አውጣልምስ : B. አውጣልምኑስ : C. 41 OL 42 ወደስተርዎ : BC, q. l. 43 ወለይአቲኒ : B. ዛለ**ፎ** : C. 44 % om. BC. 45 ይጽፍዕዋ : BC. 46 ማዕስ : B, tr. በማዕስ : ይቡስ : C. 47 ET72F: B, ET2KF: C. 48 add. M: C. 49 EXT: C. 50 A **አ**ግዚአ : add. C. ⁵¹ አድድልወኔ : B. ⁵² ረሰድክኔ : BC, q. l. 47

ለፈቀደ ' ፣ ዚአከ² ፣ ከመ ፣ በእንተ ፣ ስመ ፣ ዚአከ ፣ እጸፋዕ³ ። ወደክ ሙ ፡ ስገራት ፡ እንዘ* ፡ ይጸፍዕዋ ፡ ወይእቲኒ⁴ ፡ እንዘ⁵ ፡ ትሴብሖ ፡ ለእ ግዚአብሔር ፡ ይእቲ ፡ ቅድስት ፡ ድንግል ፡ ወአዘዘ ፡ ይኅድ<mark>ጉ</mark>⁶ ፡፡ ወአ ምዝ ፡ አውሥአ⁷ ፡ ቅዱስ⁸ ፡ ቍጵርያኖስ⁹ ፡ እንዘ ፡ በሕቁ¹⁰ ፡ ይስትር ዎ ፡ ሬድፋዴ¹¹ ፡ ኢነበበ ፡ ጥቀ ፡ ምንተኒ¹² ፡፡ ወእምዝ ፡ አውሥአ ፡ ወይ ቤሎ¹³ ፡ ብፁዕ ፡ ቍጵርያኖስ¹⁴ ፡ ለአውስጣልሞስ¹⁵ ፡ ለምንተ ፡ ትትዐበ ይ16 ፡ አንተ ፡ መምዕላይ17 ፡ ሳዕለ18 ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ ወንሕሳዊ 19 ፡ ለተ ስፋ ፡ ዘክርስቶስ20 ፡ ወነኪር ፡ አንተ ፡ መንግሥተ21 ፡ ስማያት ፡ እንተ ፡ አን ፡ እጽሀቅ²² ፡ ከመ ፡ እብጻሕ²³ ፡ ውስቴታ ፡ ከመ ፡ ይደልወ**ኒ ፡ በ**ዝ²⁴ ፡ ኵንኔያት²⁵ ። ወአውሥአ ፡ አውስጣልሞስ²⁶ ፡ እንዘ ፡ ይብል²⁷ ፡ እንዘ²⁸ ፡ መንግሥተ²⁹ ፡ እንተ³⁰ ፡ ተኃሥሥ ፡ ዘእምዝ³¹ ፡ የዓቢ ፡ ኵሎ³² ፡ ኵነኔ ያት³³ ፡ ትትኴነን ፡፡ ወአዘዝ³⁴ ፡ ያውርድዎ ፡ ወይደይዎ ፡ ውስት^b ፡ ቤተ ፡ ምቅሕ ፡ ወቅድስ³ነት⁵ ፡ ድንግል ፡ ቤተ³6 ፡ ጣርጢኖን³7 ፡ አዘዘ ፡ ያንብር ዋ ፡፡ ወእምዝ³⁸ ፡ ቦአት ፡ ውስተ ፡ ውእቱ ፡ ቤት ፡ በርሀ³⁹ ፡ ኵለንታሁ⁴⁰ ፡ ለቤት 41 ፡ በጸጋሁ ፡ ለክርስቶስ ፡፡ ወእምድኅረ ፡ ኅዳዋ 42 ፡ መዋዕል ፡ ክዕ በ43 ፡ አዘዘ ፡ ያቅርብዎሙ ፡ ወእምዝ44 ፡ መጽኡ ፡ ይቤሎ ፡ ለቅዱስ ፡ ቍ ጵርያኖስ 45 ፡ በዕበድ 46 ፡ በእንተ ፡ ብእሲ ፡ ዝሞተ ፡ ኢትፍቅዱ 47 ፡ ትሙ

^в prim. man. XH: ^b prim. man. o.dt:?

1 በፈቃደ : B. ለፈቃደ : C. g. l. 2 ወረስደክ፤ : add. BC, g. l. 3 እጽ 40: C. 4 L om. B, 37H - OLATL: om. C. 5 377: C. 6 2427 ዋ : B. 7 አምዝ : አውሥአ : om. BC. 8 ወቅዱስስ : C. 9 ቁጵርደኖስ : B. ቀጵርደኖስ : C. 10 በህቁ : C. 11 om. C. 12 om. B. 13 ወደ ቤሎ : post ቅጵርደኖስ : C. ¹⁴ ቁጵ" B, ቅጵ" C. ¹⁵ ለአውስጣልምስ : B, ለአውጣልምዮስ : C. ¹⁶ ተተዓበይ : B, ተተዔበይ : C. ¹⁷ መም ¢⁻ ' : C. ¹⁸ om. C. ¹⁹ ወን ስላዊ : BC. ²⁰ H om. B. ²¹ እ. **እንሥተ :** BC, *q. l.* ²² እጽሕቅ : BC. ²³ እንሥአ : ወ add. C ante አብጻሕ : ²⁴ በዝንቱ : B, በዝየ : C. ²⁵ ዝነኔ : BC. 26 **አው**ስ ጣልምስ : B, አውጣልምዮስ : C. 27 አንዝ : ደብል : om. BC, ወደቤሎ : C. 28 አመ : አንተስ : pro እንዘ : C, q. l. 29 መንግሥተ : B. 30 ሰማየተ : pro Xit: C, q. l. 31 APH: HB. 32 om. BC. 33 Hiset: BC, q. l. ³⁴ አምዝ : add. B ante አዘዝ : ³⁵ ወለቅድስት : BC, q. l. ³⁶ om. B. ³⁷ ጥርጤኖስ : C. ³⁸ ወሶስ : C, *l.* ወእምዘ : ³⁹ ወበርሃ : B. 40 HA : C. 41 A om. C. 42 JAT : BC. 43 tr. AHH : hôn : C. 44 ወአምዘ: B, ወአምዝ: ስበ: C. 45 om. B prim. man., ቀጵ " suppl. corr.; ቀጵ" C in litura. 40 o praef. B, አአብድ : add. C. 47 ኢተፍቅድ : C.

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ቱ = ወይቤሎ ፡ ቅዱስ ፡ ቍጵርያኖስ¹ ፡ ዝሞት² ፡ ዘበእንተ³ ፡ እግዚአ ብሔር ፡ ለእለ ፡ ያፌቅርዎ⁴ ፡ ሕይወተ ፡ ዘለዓለም ፡ ያስተዳሉ ፡፡ ወሰሚ ዖ፡ዝንተ⁵፡መከረ፡ወሐለየ፡ወአዘዘ፡ቴባን⁶፡ያንድዱ⁷፡ወይደዩ፡ው ስቴቱ ፡ ፒሳ ፡ ወስብሐ ፡ ወመዓረ ፡ ግራ ፡ ወይደይዎ ፡ ውስቴቱ⁸ ፡ ለብ ፁዕ ፡ ምስሌሃ ፡ ለቅድስት ፡ ድንግል ፡ ወለከፎሙ⁹ ፡ እሰት¹⁰ ፡ ወውእ ቱ ፡ ቀደሙ ፡ በዊአ ፡ ብፁዕ ፡ ቍጵርያኖስ¹¹ ፡ ውስተ ፡ ቴንነ¹² ፡፡ ወቦአ ት ፡ ይእቲ ፡ ብፅዕት 13 ፡ በጊዜሃ ፡ ወእኩይ ፡ ከይሲ ፡ እምትካት 14 ፡ ወደ የ ፡ ላቲ ፡ ውለት ፡ ልባ ፡ ፍርሀተ¹⁵ ፡ ወመጽአት¹⁶ ፡ ወቆመት ፡ ጥቃሁ ፡፡ ወይቤላ ፡ ብፁዕ ፡ ቍጵርያኖስ17 ፡ ንዒ ፡ በትዕግሥቱ ፡ ለክርስቶስ ፡ እን ተ ፡ አንቀጸ ፡ ሰማያት¹⁸ ፡ አርኅወት¹⁹ ፡ ወእንተ ፡ አርአየተኒ ፡ ስብሐቲ ሁ ፡ ለክርስቶስ ፡፡ ወእፎ²⁰ ፡ ይእዜ²¹ ፡ ተመዋእኪ ፡ እንተ ፡ ኢጋንንት²² ፡ አስተኅፈርኪ²³ ፡ ወእንተ²⁴ ፡ መኰንኖሙ ፡ ከመ²⁵ ፡ ኢምንተሂ²⁶ ፡ ረሰ ይኪ²⁷ ፣ በለቢስ ፣ ማዕተበ²⁸ ፣ ክርስቶስ ፣ እፎኑ ፣ ይእዜ ፣ በቅትራቱ ፣ ለፀራዊ ፡ ተሰፈጥኪ ፥ ወይእተ ፡ ጊዜ ፡ አምሳለ ፡ መስቀል ፡ ንቢራ ፡ ቦ አት ፡ ውስተ ፡ ቴግን²⁹ ፡ ወክልኤሆሙ³⁰ ፡ ሀለው ³¹ ፡ እንዘ³² ፡ የዓርፉ³³ ፡ ከመ፡አንተ፡ጠል፡ዘኤርምን³፟፥፡ወይቤ፡ብፁዕ፡ቍጵርያኖስ³ኁ፡ስብሐት፡ ለእግዚአብሔር፡በስማያት፡ወስላም፡በምድር∻እስመ፡እምዘ፡ወድቀ፡ ስይጣን ፡ እምስማይ ፡ ውስተ ፡ ኵሉ ፡ ስላም ፡ ተፈጸመ ፡ ወክርስቶስ ፡ እምዘ ፡ መጽአ ፡ ውስተ ፡ ምድር ፡ ለሰይጠን³⁶ ፡ ጽልመት ፡ ተአዘዘ ፡ ወ በኅይለ 37 ፡ ማዕተበ38 ፡ መስቀሉ ፡ አግብርቲሁ 39 ፡ ተሣሀለ 40 ፡ ወለሰይጣ

¹ ቁጵርደኖስ : B, om. C. ² ስዝንቱ : ምተ : ስአስ : ደፊቅርዎ : C pro ዝምት : H; Hምት : B. ³ H om. B. ⁴ በአለ : ደፊቅርዎ : om. C, v. supra. 5 伯吧 : Hit : om. C. 6 师引 : BC, g. 1.7 S. S. : BC, q. l. 8 om. BC. 9 ወአለክፎም : B, q. l.; ወአለክፎ : C. 10 አሳት : BC, q. l. 11 **фх**["] В, **Фх**["] С. 12 **т.73 :** ВС, *q. l.* 1 34 ወብፅዕት : ቦአት : ይእቲ : B. ¹⁴ tr. እምትካት : ከይሲ : C. 15 🗲 **ርሃት : B, ፍርሃተ :** C. ¹⁶ ወ om. B. ¹⁷ ቁጵ" B, **ቀ**ጵ" C. 18 🏠 ማይ: C. 19 አርኃውት : BC. 20 ወ om. C. 21 om. C. ²² አጋንንተ : BC. ²³ አስተኃፈርኪ : B, እንተ : አስተኃፈረት : C. 24 0-አተ : C. ²⁵ o pro ho : C. ²⁶ Ł om. BC. ²⁷ ረሰየተ : C. ²⁹ **ጤገን :** BC, *q. l.* **30 ወ፪ሆሙ :** BC. 28 2en : add. C. 31 U ለዉ : BC. ³² om. C. ³³ ደኅርቶ : B. ³⁴ ዘቆርሞን : B, q. l.;

 ዘአርሞኔም : C.
 35 ቁጵ" B, ቀጵ" C.
 36 ስደጣን : BC.
 37 መ

 በኃደስ : BC.
 38 om. C.
 39 om. B prim. man.; suppl. corr.

 40 ተማሃለ : B, ተሥሃለ : C.

ን ፡ ማኅደሩ ¹ ፡ ውስተ ፡ ገሃንም² ፡ ረሰየ³ ፥ ወበእንተዝ ፡ አአኵተከ ፡ አ ምላክ ፡ አበው ፡ አእግዚእ 4 ፡ ወበምሕረትክ ፡ ዘንተ ፡ ኵነኔ ፡ እስልጥ 5 ፡ በእንተ ፡ ስመ ፡ ዚአከ⁶ ፡ ከመ ፡ መሥዋዕተነ⁷ ፡ ዛቲሂ⁸ ፡ እንተ ፡ ጽንሐ ሐ⁹ ፡ ትትመዓዝ ፡ ለመወዛ¹⁰ ፡ ሥናይ ፥ ወእምዝ¹¹ ፡ ዘንተ ፡ ሰምወ¹² ፡ አ ውጣልምስ¹³ ፡ ይቤ ፡ አነ ፡ እዛልፎ¹⁴ ፡ ዕብደ¹⁵ ፡ ዕንባዚክሙ¹⁶ ፥ ወአት ናስ¹⁷ ፡ ዘይነብር¹⁸ ፡ ምስሌሁ ፡ ዐርኩ¹⁹ ፡ ወይቤሎ²⁰ ፡ ለአውጣልምስ ፡ የአዝዘ2²¹ ፡ ' ራ ት²² ፡ ዘዚ አከ²³ ፡ እዕር ማ²⁴ ፡ ውስተ ፡ ፍልሐቱ ፡ ለዝ²⁵ ፡ ' ቴንን²⁶ ፡ በስምሙ ፡ ለአማልክቲን²⁷ ∻ ወንማእ²⁸ ፡ ዘኅይሎ²⁹ ፡ ኅይለ³⁰ ፡ ክርስቶስ ÷ ወአብሖ ፡ አውጣልምስ³¹ ፡ ወቀርበ³² ፡ አትናስ³³ ፡ ኅበ ፡ ቴ 7ን³⁴ ፡ ወይቤ ፡ ዐቢይ³⁵ ፡ አምላከ³⁶ ፡ ሂራቅሌስ³⁷ ፡ ወአቡሆሙ³⁸ ፡ ለአ ማልክት ፡ አስቅልጵዮስ³⁹ ፡ ዘይሁብዎሙ⁴⁰ ፡ ሕይወተ ፡ ለስብእ ÷ ወሶበ ፡ ቀርበ ፡ ኅበ ፡ ፍልሐተ ፡ ቴንን⁴¹ ፡ እሳት ፡ ሪከቦ⁴² ፡ ወነቅዐ⁴³ ፡ ከርሥ ፡ ወ ተክዕወ⁴⁴ ፡ አማዕዋቲሁ⁴⁵ ፡ ወሀሎ ፡ ቍጵርያኖስ⁴⁶ ፡ ንጹሕ ፡ እንዘ ፡ ይሴ ብሖ ፡ ለ እግዚአብሔር ፡ ምስሌሃ ፡ ለቅድስት ፡ ድንግል ፡ ወሶበ ፡ ርእየ ፡ ዘንተ ፡ አውጣልምስ⁴⁷ ፡ ይቤ ፡ እተሐዘብ⁴⁸ ፡ ኢትመውእ⁴⁹ ፡ ኅይሎ⁵⁰ ፡ ለክርስቶስ ፡ ወየሐገነን2 51 ፡ እስመ ፡ ኅሪ2 52 ፡ ዐርክኖ 53 ፡ ቀተለ ፡ ሊተ 54 ፡

1 994 LC : B, q. l.; om. C. 2 296 : add. C. 3 LAS : C. 4 3 om. B, ወ pro አ C. 5 አሥልጥ : B, አሥልጥ : C. 6 ስምከ : pro ስመ : ዚአክ : B. 7 መሥዋዕትን : BC, q. l. 8 Z om. BC. 9 ጽንሐሕ : C. q. l. ¹⁰ ስለመያዘ : B, ለመያዘ : C. ¹¹ ወአምዘ : B, g. l. ወሶበ : C. ¹² ስምዓ : B, tr. ሰምዓ : ዘንተ : C. ¹³ አውስጣልምስ : B, አውጣልምዮስ : C. ¹⁴ አዛ 15 One: BC. 16 27 Albron : C. 17 A add. B. **ሰፍ :** BC. ¹⁹ **%Ch** : BC. ²⁰ *a* om. BC, recte. ²² **24.1** : BC, *q. l.* ²³ **H** om. BC, recte. ¹⁸ H om. BC. 21 LA HHL : B. 24 00 **C7**: B. ²⁵ ዝ: om. B. ²⁶ ጤ73: BC. ²⁷ ለአማልክት: C. 28 **ФЗ-90 :** В. 29 **Н.е. п.с.** : ВС, *q. l.* 30 **Эел :** ВС. 31 70. ስጣልምስ : B. 32 ወ om. ወቦአ : add. B. 33 አትናስስ : B. 34 m '73 : BC. ³⁵ ዓቢይ : BC. ³⁶ አምሳክ : C, g. l. ³⁷ ሄራቅል ስ : B, ሔራቅልስ : C. ³⁸ ወ om. B. ³⁹ አስቀሊጵዮስ : C. ሁበሙ : BC. ⁴¹ ጤንን : BC. ⁴² ሪከቦ : አሳት : B. 40 HL 43 0% ቅ**ዓ :** BC. 44 corr. B; B prim. man. otho: 45 200 to: ⁴⁶ ቁጵ" B, ቅጵ" C. ⁴⁷ አውስጣልምስ : B. B. 790 F : C. ⁴⁸ ኢትንዘብ : B. 49 **አይትመዋዕ : B, አይትመዋእ : C,** *q. l.* 50 **ኃ** 51 *O***. 51 HIL** : B, q. l.; *O***. 52 HIL : C.** 52 **CL** : BC. en: BC. 53 9Ch? : BC. 54 om. B.

ክርስቶስ ፥ ወጸውያ ፣ ለጥርጠሮስ¹ ፣ ዘመደ ፡ ዚአሁ ፣ ወይቤሎ ፡ ምንተ ፡ እሬስዮሙ² ፡ ለእሉ ፡ ሬያተ³ ፥ ወይቤሎ ፡ ጥርጥሮስ⁴ ፡ ውቅ ፡ እሎንተ ፡ ቅዱሳን⁵ ፡ ወኢ ትትባአስ ፡ ምስለ ፡ ቅዱሳን⁶ ፡ እስመ ፡ አይትመዋእ⁷ ፡ ጎይሎሙ⁸ ፡ ለክርስቲያን⁹ ፡ አላ^{*10} ፡ ፌንዎሙ ፡ ኅበ ፡ ንጉሥ ፡ ወንግ ሮ¹¹ ፡ ዘበእንቲአሆሙ ፥ ወጸሐፊ ፡ አውጣልምምስ¹² ፡ ከመዝ ፡ እንዝ ፡ ይብል¹³ ፡ ለቄሳር ፡ ዐቢይ¹⁴ ፡ ለእግዚአብሔር ፡ ወምድር¹⁵ ፡ ለዲዮቅል ዋያኖስ ፡ ፍሥሐ¹⁶ ፡ በከመ ፡ ትእዛዘ ፡ መንግሥትከ ፡ አሳዝክም¹⁷ ፡ ለቍ ጵርያኖስ¹⁸ ፡ መምሀሮሙ ፡ ለክርቲያን^b ፡ ምስለ ፡ አሐቲ ፡ ድንግል ፡ እ ንተ ፡ ስማ ፡ ኢቶስጣ ፡ በደወለ ፡ ጽባሕ ፡ ወናሁ ፡ ውስተ ፡ መጽሐፉ ፡ ተሰምዕ ፡ ኵነንያት¹⁹ ፡ ወፃዕረ ፡ ዘከመ²⁰ ፡ ኰንንክሙ^{• °21} ፡ ወአሆ ፡ ኢ ይቤሉ ፡ ወናሁ ²²፡ ፈነውክዎሙ ፡ ኅበ ፡ አዛገነከ²³ ፡፡ ወሶበ ፡ አንበበ²⁴ ፡ ንን ሥ²⁵ ፡ አንከረ ፡ ዘከመ ፡ ተኰነኑ ፡ ብፁዓን²⁶ ፡ ወሐለዩ²⁷ ፡ ምስለ ፡ አዕር ክቲሁ ፡ ኰንኖቶሙ ፡ ዳግመ ²³ ÷ አኮ ፡ ርቱዕ ²⁹ ፡ ወብከ³⁰ ፡ ወዋኖ³¹ ፡ ውስተ ፡ ኅይል 32 ፡ ዘኢይትመዋእ 33 ፥ ወይቤ ፡ ከመዝ ፡ ጸጋ34 ፡ ጸጋሁ ፡ ለቍጵርያኖስ³5 ፡ መምሀሮሙ ፡ ለአንጦክያስ³6 ፡ ወድንግል ፡ ኢቶስ ጠ³⁷ ፡ ኅረቶ³⁸ ፡ ሎም ፡ ትምሀርተ ፡ ከንቱ³⁹ ፡ ዘክርስቲያን ፡ ወኢፈቀዱ ፡ ሐይወ⁴⁰ ፡ ወአብደሩ⁴ ፡ መዊተ⁴¹ ፡ እሉ⁴² ፡ ዘበ⁴³ ፡ ሰይፍ ፡ ይተኰነን ፡

^a prim. man. גל: ^b l. AnCdt:L?: ^c prim. man.; corr. האזאסי: ^d מאתל: prim. man.

¹ ለ**ፕሮ**ንፕዮስ : B, ለፕርፕደኖስ : C. ² አረስዮም : B. 3 6. **ደ** ፣ BC, q. l. 4 ጥርጥዮስ ፡ B, ጥርጥንዮስ ፡ C. 5 ቅዱሳነ ፡ BC, q. l. 6 ወ - ቅዱሳን: om. BC. 7 አይተመዋዕ: B. 8 ኃይሎሙ : B. ኃይሉ : C. ⁹ ለክርስቅስ : C. ¹⁰ አሳ : BC, *q. l.* ¹¹ ንፖር : BC. ¹² አውስጣል ምስ : B, አውጣልምዮስ : C. ¹³ tr. አንዝ : ይብል : ከመዝ : C. ¹⁴ ዓቢይ : ¹⁵ ወ om. B, recte; l. በአግዚአብሔረ : ምድር : ¹⁶ l. ፍሥሓ : BC. ¹⁷ አኃዝክዎ : C, l. አኀዝክዎ : ¹⁸ ለቁጵ" B, ለቀጵ" C. ¹⁹ ኵዜደተ : BC, q. l. ²⁰ እንተ : pro Hhመ : B, q. l. ²¹ ኩዓንክዎሙ : B, q. l., ከነን ክዎሙ : C. ²² ወይእዜኒ : B, om. ናሁ : ; ወይእዜኒ : ናሁ : C. ²³ እዘ ዘ : መንግሥተከ : B, ተአዛዝከ : C, q. l. 24 አንበባ : B. 25 ለይአቲ : መ ጽሑፍ : add. B, መጽሐፈ : add. C. 26 ቅዱሳን : C. 27 ወሐሰያ : BC. l. ነለየ : 28 ወደቤልዎ : add. C, q. l. 29 ርቱዓ : B, መፍተው : ንኅድን ም : ወኢንውጥን : C pro CFO : --- ወጥኖ : ; g. l. 30 ወባሕፑስ : B; l. ወበከ : ³¹ ወጢኖ : B. ³² ኃደል : BC. ³³ ዘአደተመዋዕ : BC. ³⁴ ጸጋ : – ለ om. BC, recte?; SU: C. 35 & *" B, #*" C. 36 AX72h.P: B, AhCA **ቲደን : C.** ³⁷ አዩስጣ : BC, g. l. ³⁸ ኃረዮ : BC. ³⁹ om. C. ⁴⁰ ሐይ ω: BC. 41 Pt: B, q. l. 42 ω pro kh: HC. 43 Hom. B, recte. 51

ወይሙቱ¹ ። ወወስድዎ ፡ ለቅዱስ ፡ መስሌሃ² ፡ ለድንል³ ፡ ፈለን ፡ ዘስ ሙ ፡ ጋልዮስ ፡ በሀገረ ፡ ኒቆምድያ ፡ ወሰአሉ⁴ ፡ ፪ሰዓተ⁵ ፡ ይተዓጋሥ ዎሙ⁶ ፡ ለጸሎት ፥ ወዘክሮን⁷ ፡ ቅዱስ ፡ ለኵሎን⁸ ፡ አብያተ⁹ ፡ ክርስቲ ያን¹⁰ ፡ እለ ፡ ውስተ¹¹ ፡ ዓለም ፡ ወለኵሎሙ ፡ አ**ግብርተ ፡ ክርስቶስ** ፡ ወአቀማ¹² ፡ በየማኑ ፡ ለድንግል ፡ ወዐተባ ፡ በማዕተበ ፡ ክርስቶስ ፡ ወአ ስተበቍዐ14 ፡ ኪያሃ ፡ ይቅድሙ ፡ ከልሎ ፡ ወክነ ፡ ከማሁ ፡ ወይቤ ፡ ስብ ሐት ፡ ለክርስቶስ¹⁵ ። ወሀሎ ፡ ፬ብእሲ ፡ ዘስሙ ፡ ቴዎቅጢስጦስ¹⁶ ፡ ዘበ ጽሐ ፡ እምሐቅል ፡ ወተአምኆ¹⁷ ፡ ለቅዱስ ፡ ወሀሎ ፡ ይርኢ ¹⁸ ፡ መማክ ርቱ¹⁹ ፣ ለንጉሥ²⁰ ፣ ድዮቅልጥያኖስ²¹ ፣ ወአዘዘ ፡ በጊዜሃ ፡ ይምትሩ ፡ ርእስ²² ÷ ወአምድኅሬሁ ፡ ለቅዱስኒ²³ ፡ ቍጵርያኖስ²⁴ ፡ ወአዘዘ²⁵ ፡ ሥጋ ሆሙ ፡ ለካለባት * ²⁶ ፡ የሀብዎሙ ²⁷ ፡ ይብልው ፦ ወነበሩ ²⁸ ፡ ብዙ ⁴² ፡ መዋዕል ፡ ሥጋሆሙ ፡ ለስለስቲሆሙ⁶ ፡ አፍአ ፡ ግዱፋነ³⁰ ፡ ለአራዊት ፦ ወለእሊአሆሙ³¹ ፡ መሃይምናን ፡ ወኄራን ፡ ወጸድቃን³² ፡ እምዘ³³ ፡ ሰ ምው ፡ ከመ ፡ ተከለሉ 34 ፡ ቅዱሳን 35 ፡ እስመ ፡ ሰብአ ፡ ብሔሮሙ ፡ ውእ ቱኒ³⁶ ፡ ሮማዊ ፡ ሰዱስ ፡ ዕለተ ፡ መዐልተ³⁷ ፡ ፀኒሐሙ° ፡ ወኵሎሙ ፡ እ ለ ፡ የወቅቡ³⁸ ፡ አስፈጡ ፡ ወንሥሉ ፡ ዘእምወርቅ³⁹ ፡ ወእምዕንቍ⁴⁰ ፡

• corr.: prim. man. ስክስባት: b MS. ስስለ" corr.; prim. man. ውደሎሙ:?

¹ መዊተ : B, ምተ : C. ² ምስሌሃ : BC, *q. l.* ³ ለድንፖል : BC, ⁴ ወሰአለ : B, *q. l.* ⁵ ፪ተ : ሰንተ : B. ⁶ ደስተንፖሥዎሙ : B, q. l.ደስተዓፃሥሙ : C. ⁷ ወዘክሮሙ : C. ⁸ ስ**አ**ሎሙ : C. 9 6t : C. ¹⁰ ክርስቲደናት : BC. ¹¹ ኩሉ : add. BC. ¹² ወዓቀማ : C. 13 00 9ተባ : BC. 14 ወአስተብቍ 9 : BC. 15 በአንዚሕብሔር : B. 16 📩 17 **የአም-ኖ : B, ተአም-ኖ :** C; om. ወ ዎቅመስመስ ፡ B. 18 26 **አ :** B, **ደርዒ :** C. 19 መምህሩ : B, መርያተ : መምከሩ : C; l. መምክሩ : 20 37. m. BC. ²¹ በዷዮቅልጥደኖስ : B. ²² ርእሳ : ለቅድስት : B. 23 фял: B om. C. 24 4. ACLEA : B prim. man.; 7 suppl. corr.; **ቅጵርያኖስሃ** : C. 25 SUC : add. C. 26 Anant : BC, g. l. 27 om. BC. 28 ወነበረ : BC. 29 tr. ሥጋሆሙ : ብዙኃ : መዋዕስ : ሰ፰ሆሙ : B, ሥጋሆሙ : ለ፫ቲሆሙ : ብዙኃ : መዋዕለ : C. ³⁰ ግዱሬ : B. 31 0 አሲዓሆሙ : B, ወአሲአሆሙ : C; l. ወለሲአሆሙ : ? ³² ወዲድቃን : B, g. l. ³⁴ ተከሰለ : BC. ³⁵ ቅዱስ : BC. ³⁶ ደ om. BC. 33 An : C. 37 ወመዓልተ : ወልሲተ : ፀደሆሙ : B; tr. ጸደሖሙ : መዓልተ : ወሌሲተ : C, g. l. ³⁸ የዓቅቡ : BC. ³⁹ corr. B; C tr. አብድንቲሆሙ : ስቅዱሳን : ዘይኔይ ስ : እምወርቅ : ወእምዕንቍ : ክቡር : 40 corr. B.

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ክቡር ፡ ይሔይስ¹ ፡ አብድንቲሆሙ ፡ ለቅዱሳን² ፡ ወሰዱ³ ፡ ክቡር⁴ ፡ ለ ብሔረ ፡ ሮሚ ፡ ወሰበ ፡ ሰምው⁵ ፡ መሀይምናን⁶ ፡ ምግባረ ፡ ገድሎሙ ፡ በጎበ⁷ ፡ ምእመናን ፡ መሀይምናን ፡ አብጽሑ ፡ ጎቤሃ ፡ ለሩፊና⁸ ፡ አንቤ ናይት⁹ ፡ እንተ ፡ ዘመጹ ፡ ቂራሲኖስ¹⁰ ፡ ወነሥአት ፡ አዕጽምቲሆሙ¹¹ ፡ ለቅዱሳን ፡ ወአንበረቶሙ ፡ ውስተ ፡ መከን¹² ፡ ሥናይ ፡ ዘስሙ ፡ እስፎ ሩ¹³ ፡ ቀለደፎሩ¹⁴ ፡ ከመ¹⁵ ፡ ኵሉ¹⁶ ፡ እለ ፡ የሐውሩ ፡ ጎበ ፡ አዕጽምቲ ሆሙ¹⁷ ፡ ይሴብሕዎ¹⁸ ፡ ለእግዚአብሔር¹⁹ ፡ ወለእግዚአን²⁰ ፡ ኢየሱስ ፡ ክርስቶስ ፡ ወለመንፈስ²¹ ፡ ቅዱስ ፡፡ ተገብረዝ²² ፡ በመንግሥተ ፡ ድዮ ቅልፕያኖስ²³ ፡ ወመክስምያኖስ ፡ በሀገረ ፡ ደብረ ፡ ረቆምድያ ፡ እምቅ ድመ ፡ አርባዕ²⁴ ፡ ቀላውድስ²⁵ ፡ እኩተ ፡ ብርዮስ²⁶ ፡ በወርጎ²⁷ ፡ ዲዮ ስ²⁸ ፡ በዕለተ²⁹ ፡ ጎሙስ⁸³⁰ ፡ ዘበጽርእ³¹ ፡ ወርጎ³² ፡ አቴር ፡ ወበግዕዝ ፡ ወርጎ³³ ፡ ጎዳር³⁴ ፡ ወለንስ ፡ እንዝ ፡ ንጉሥን ፡ ክርስቶስ³⁵ ፡ ለዓለመ ፡ ዓ ለም ፡አሜን ፡

ለዘ³⁶ ፡ ጸሐፎ ፡ ወለዘ ፡ አጽሐፎ ፡ አቡነ³⁷ ፡ ዮሐንስ ፡ ወለዘ ፡ አን በቦ ፡ ወለዘ ፡ ተርጐሞ ፡ ወለዘሰም*ዖ* ፡ ኅቡረ ፡ ይምሐረነ ፡ እግዚአብሔ ር ፡ በመንግሥተ³⁸ ፡ ስማያት ፡ አሜን ፡

• MS. ኃሙስ : ?

1 ezed : B, q. l. ² ሰጻድቃን : B. ³ ወሰድኒ : BC. ⁴ ከ ብሬ : B, q. l.; ክብራ : C 5 በንበ : B, አምንበ : C. 6 መንይምናን : BC. 7 1711 : - 0029973 : om. BC. 8 1265 : B, 1265 : C. ⁹ አንጌቤናይተ : B, አንጌቤናዊተ : C. ¹⁰ ቅራሲኖስ : B, ቀራሲኖስ : C, q. l. 11 አዕፅምቲሆሙ : BC. 12 BC መካን : q. l. 13 አስፎሩ : B. 14 **ф** ለዳፎሩ ፡ B, ቅባደፎሩ ፡ C. 15 አስመ ፡ BC. 16 ዙሎሙ ፡ BC. 17 20 ፅምቲሆሙ ; BC. ¹⁸ ደስብሕዎ : C. ¹⁹ ሕብ : add. C. 20 27 ዚአነ : om. B; ወለወልዱ : C. ²¹ ለ om. B. ²² ተንብረ : ዝንቱ : C. 23 **ደዮቅልጥደኖስ :** BC. ²⁴ ፬ C. ²⁵ ቀለንደስ : B. ቀለዳደስ : C. ²⁶ ብርዮ : BC. ²⁷ በወርኃ : BC. ²⁸ ድዮስ : BC. 29 Ont : om. B. 30 Amid: BC; & A. add. B. 31 HADO: B, HARCO: C. ³² በወርታ : B, ወርታ : C. ³³ ወርታ : B, om. C. ³⁴ ጥቅምተ : B. ³⁵ በረከ**ቁ**ሙ : ወጸጋ : ረድ**ኤ**ቶሙ : የሃሱ : ንብሮሙ : ወለደ : 2ዮር2ስ : add. B. 36 AH : - 2027 : om. C. 37 2Ar : - 102 : om. B. 38 ØSC ፍቀነ : ቀዲሚ : ምሳሐ : ዘዓመት : ለአለ : ሀሎነ : (prim. man. ሀሌነ : ?) ውስተ : ዛቲ : ደብር : ሰዓለመ : ዓለም : B pro በመንግሥተ : ሰማደት :

COLOPHON OF MS. C.

ተፈጸመ ፡ ስምዕ ፡ ዝቅዱስ ፡ ቆጵርያኖስ ፡ ወዘቅድስት ፡ ኢዩስጣ ፡ በረከቶሙ ፡ ተሃሉ ፡ ምስለ ፡ ንፍሰ ፡ ፍቁሮሙ ፡ ኢያሱ ፡ ወወልዱ ፡ ን ጉሥነ ፡ ኢዮአስ ፡ ወአሞሙ ፡ ንግሥትነ ፡ ወለተ ፡ ጊዮርጊስ ፡ (ወምስ ስ ፡ አመቶሙ ፡ ወለተ ፡ ሥላሴ ፡ add. corr.) ለዓለመ ፡ ዓለም ፡ አሜን ፡

TRANSLATION.

The conflict and martyrdom of the holy Cyprian and of the holy Justa;¹ while the word of the prophets is being fulfilled in these days and the word of our Lord Jesus Christ about the seed of wheat and tares, how they grew, and how Novatus² was put to shame and conquered by faith, and how the people were scattered and the wolf.

The holy Cyprian was famous in all lands because he wrote many books, and many who were gone astray he gathered to himself from the wiles of the evil wolf, the serpent of old, envying him his people. And Eutolmius was count of the region of the East when Cyprian the teacher of the Christians was setting aside the glory of the gods and was healing everyone, with a virgin whose name was Justa, and they were disturbing everyone with the books, and their doings were heard of in the region of the East and in every place. And Eutolmius was wroth and he ordered that they cast them into chains and guard them closely³ and bring them to the city of Damascus. And when they had brought them, then Eutolmius asked them saying, Tell me, Cyprian, art thou the teacher of the Christians, who didst aforetime lead many astray by thy sorcery by the might of the gods? But now by the sorcerv of him who was crucified thou dost bring error and dost disturb the ears of men, and dost advance and exalt him who was crucified above the living gods. And the holy Cyprian spoke and said to him, Most wretched man, why hast thou adorned thyself with insolence, and dost thou speak also with pride in the sorceries of demons? For I also once, when I was, with you, equipped with sorcery and with the wisdom of the pagans, since I was blind, slew many and made many commit fornication, and from all this Christ saved me by the hand of his holy virgin. And there was a good scholar,⁴ of the house of Claudius, who loved this

¹ The Greek and Arabic call the maiden Justina, while the Syriac, like the Ethiopic, has Justa.

² Eth. Nawestos. As in Eusebius, H. E., VI, 45, 1, the Roman Novatianus is meant. Cf. Zahn., op. cit.

⁸ Lit., with laws or punishments.

⁴ Gr. Sin., σχολαστικός τις 'Αγλαΐδης δνόματι. Gr. Act. Sanct., Σκολαστικός γάρ τις δνόματι 'Αγλαΐδος ό τοῦ Κλαυδίου. MS. A has **Φ-ΛΛΈ?**: evidently as a transliteration of σχολαστικός. '**ΈC**: may have been due to connecting 'Αγλαΐδης with άγλαδς.

virgin, and he was not pleasing to her.¹ And then he promised her a marriage that was according to law, and he has been unable until now to persuade her. And he came unto me and besought me to heal him of the madness of his love. But I, since I believed the books of sorceries, sent a demon to her, and she withstood him with the sign of Christ. And a third time I sent the chief of the demons, and he too returned conquered by that sign. And therefore I desired to know the power of this sign, and I adjured that demon, while angels burned him.² And he told it all, that he was the discoverer of evil and of every work of wickedness. And then I came to myself.³ Then I wrote this to him that was bishop before me, and I brought the books of sorcerv unto him while all the honorable men of the city were present, and I burned them with fire. And now I beseech thee to leave the other superstition and to return unto the Lord, and the Lord shall be praised. And then thou shalt know the invincibleness of the power of Christ. And Eutolmius was exceedingly incensed, and he did not dispute his opinion with him, and he commanded them to hang him up and comb him, and to take turns in beating that blessed virgin also with hard thongs of leather. And the holy virgin said, Praised art thou, O Lord, because when I was unworthy also and when I was a stranger once thou didst make me thine according to thy will to be beaten for thy name's sake. And the soldiers tired themselves out in beating her, while that holy virgin also glorified God. And he ordered them to stop. And then the holy Cyprian spoke. While they were combing him exceeding much. he had not even said anything, but⁴ then the blessed Cyprian spoke and said to Eutolmius, Why dost thou exalt thyself, tyrant, against God? And thou art deceitful toward the hope of Christ and alien from the kingdom of heaven, into which I desire to enter, that it may⁵ be mine on account of this torture. And Eutolmius spoke saying, If thou seekest the kingdom of heaven, thou shalt suffer every kind of torture, even greater than this. And he ordered them to lead him and cast him into prison. And he ordered them to put the holy virgin in the house of Teratina.⁶ And when she came into that house the whole of the house shone with the grace of Christ.

And after a few days again he ordered them to bring them, and when they came he said to the holy Cyprian, Do not for the sake of a mortal man foolishly consent to die. And the holy Cyprian said to him, That death which is for God, for those that love him secures life eternal. And when he heard this he took counsel and meditated, and he ordered them to heat a frying-pan and to cast into it pitch and fat and wax, and

 1 Or, there was none that was pleasing to, or fit for, her.

² Gr. Sin., $\pi\lambda\eta\rho o \dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\nu os$ $\dot{\iota}\pi\partial$ $\dot{d}\gamma\gamma\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\nu$: Gr. Act. Sanct., $\dot{\iota}\pi\partial$ $\dot{d}\gamma\gamma\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\nu$ $\mu a \sigma \tau \iota\gamma\omega$ - $\theta\epsilon is$: Syr., when the demon was burned by the angel. Perhaps the Greek lying back of the Syriac had $\pi\nu\rho o \dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\nu os$.

³ Lit., It was I. Gr. Sin., $d\nu\ell\nu\eta\psi a d\pi d \tau \eta s \pi \lambda d\nu\eta s$: Gr. Act. Sanct., $d\nu a\nu \eta\psi a s d\pi d \tau \eta s$.

⁴ Lit., and. 5 Or, that it weigh.

⁶ AB, Tartinon; C, Tertinus.

to cast the blessed one into it, with the holy virgin. And the flame did not touch them. And the blessed Cyprian entered first into the fryingpan. And the blessed one entered in her turn, and the evil serpent of old cast fear into her heart. And she came and stood by it. And the blessed Cyprian said to her, Come, in the endurance of Christ, thou that hast opened the gate of heaven, and hast made me to see the glory of Christ. And how art thou now conquered, who didst confound the demons and didst hold their chief as nothing, by putting on the sign of Christ? How dost thou now let thyself be deceived by the sting of the adversary? And then making the sign of the cross she entered into the frying-pan. And they were both of them refreshed as with¹ the dew of Hermon. And the blessed Cyprian said, Glory be to God in heaven, and peace on earth. For when Satan fell from heaven peace was wrought in it all,² and from the time when Christ came into the world darkness was ordained for Satan, and by the power of the sign of his cross he forgives his servants, and he cast Satan down to his abode in Gehenna. And for this I praise thee, O Lord God of the fathers, and by thy mercy I pass through this torture for thy name's sake, that this our offering of sacrifice also may be fragrant with good odor. And when Eutolmius heard this, he said, I will overcome the madness of your folly. And Athenus³ his friend who presided with him said to Eutolmius, Your excellency bids me⁴ ascend into the heat of this frying-pan in the name of our gods, and we will conquer this so-called might of Christ. And Eutolmius gave him permission, and Athenus drew near unto the frying-pan and said, Great is the god Herakles⁵ and the father of the gods Asklepius who gives life unto men. And when he drew near unto the frying-pan, the fire found him, and his belly was rent asunder and his bowels gushed out. And Cyprian was serene, praising God with the holy virgin. And when Eutolmius saw this, he said, I fear that the might of Christ is unconquerable, and he has made me sad, for Christ has slain me my excellent friend.

And he called Terentinus⁶ his kinsman and said to him, What shall I do to these robbers? And Terentinus said to him, Beware of these holy ones and contend not with these holy ones, because the might of the Christians is unconquerable; but send them unto the king and tell him about them. And Eutolmius wrote thus saying: To Cæsar the great, lord of the earth, Diocletian, greeting. In accordance with the statute of thy kingdom, I have arrested Cyprian, the teacher of the Christians, with a virgin whose name is Justa, of the region of the East. And behold in the report of his case⁷ thou shalt hear the punishments and torture with

¹ Lit., of.

² Or, everyone.

⁵So the Gr.; Syr., Zeus.

³Gr. Sin. and Act. Sanct., 'Adavásios : Syr., Athenus.

4 Gr., εί κελεύει με ή ύμετέρα άρετή.

⁶ A, Tertaras, Terteros; B, Terontius, Tertius; C, Tertianus, Terentius? Gr., Syr., Terentinus.

⁷ Lit., his writing.

which I punished them, and they did not obey.¹ And behold I have sent them unto thine authority. And when the king read, he wondered at the way the blessed ones had been tortured, and he deliberated with his friends about torturing them again. And they said to him, Not so, it is well² that we let them be and assail not power that is invincible.³ And he said, Inasmuch as Cyprian, teacher of Antioch, and the virgin Justa have chosen for themselves the vain teaching of the Christians and have not desired life, but have preferred death, these shall suffer by the sword and shall die.

And they led away the holy one with the virgin to a river named Galius,⁴ in the land of Nicomedia, and he asked that they wait for them two hours for prayer. And he made mention of all the churches that were in the world and of all the servants of Christ. And he set the virgin at his right hand and sealed her with the sign of Christ, and he prayed that they crown her first,⁵ and it was done. And he said, Praise unto Christ. And there was a man whose name was Theoktistus, who had come from the country, and he saluted⁶ the holy one.⁷ And there was looking on a councillor of King Diocletian, and straightway he ordered them to cut off his head. And after him *they beheaded* the holy Cyprian also. And he ordered them to give their bodies to the dogs to eat.

And for many days, *even* for six⁸ of them, they guarded their bodies, cast forth without to the wild beasts. And against them faithful and good and righteous *men*, hearing that the holy ones had been crowned, because he was also a man of their own land, even a Roman, lying in wait for them six days, day and night, [and] deceived all those who were guarding them and took away the bodies of the holy ones which were more precious than gold and gems, and they brought⁹ honor to the country of Rome. And when the faithful heard the manner of their conflict, with faithful believers they brought them unto Rufina, a prophetess,¹⁰ of the family of Carolinus,¹¹ and she took the bones of the holy ones and put them in a good place, the name of which was 'Esphörū Qaladaphōrū,¹²

¹ Or, assent.

 2 Or, It is not well, etc.

³Syr. has simply, Do not withstand the great power of God.

⁴ Gr., ποταμ_φ τινι Γάλλφ. ⁵ μή πως δειλιάση, the Gr. explains.

⁶ So Gr. Act. Sanct., but not Gr. Sin., which here makes Theoktistus the councillor representing Diocletian at the execution.

⁷ Masc. Cyprian is, of course, meant.

⁸ A, three.

⁹ Lit., cast, A; BC, we brought; om. and.

¹⁰ Reading **in.et**: for **λ'ibfet**: A, **λ'ibfet**: B, **λ'ibfet**: C.
 ¹¹ So BC; A, Kirasinos; Syriac, the Claudians; Gr. Act. Sanct., 'Poupluy μητρώνη γένους Καβάρου; Gr. Sin., 'Pouplua τις καί Μητρώνη.

¹² $\epsilon\nu \tau \delta\pi\varphi \kappa a\lambda ou \mu \epsilon \nu \varphi K \lambda a c \phi \delta \rho \varphi$, Gr. Sin.; $\epsilon\nu \tau \hat{\varphi} \mu \epsilon \sigma o \lambda \delta \phi \varphi K \lambda a c \phi \delta \rho \varphi$, Cod. Par. 1468, and with a form of this latter reading the translator seems to be struggling. Eudocia, according to Photius, had $\tau \hat{\varphi} K \lambda a v \delta lov \phi \delta \rho \varphi$, "the Forum of Claudius," to which our Ethiopic comes surprisingly close. Zahn regarded the text of this Paris codex as most near the original (*Cyprian von Anti*ochien, p. 63). that all who come unto their bones may glorify God and our Lord Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit.

This was done in the reign of Diocletian and Maximian, in a city of the region of Nicomedia, on the fourth day before the Kalends of October,¹ on the fifth day of the month Dius,² which is in Greek the month Atēr and in Ethiopic the month Hedār³—but for us, while Christ is our king for ever and ever. Amen.

On him who writes it, and on our father John who has it written, and on him who reads it, and on him who interprets it, and on him who hears it, may God have mercy upon us all together in the kingdom of heaven. Amen.

COLOPHON OF MS. C.

The martyrdom of the holy Cyprian and of the holy Justa is finished. May their blessing be with the soul of their lover ' $\bar{I}y\bar{a}s\bar{u}$ and his son, our king ' $\bar{I}y\bar{o}$ 'as, and their mother, our queen Walatta ' $G\bar{i}y\bar{o}rg\bar{i}s$ (and with their handmaiden Walatta 'Shel $\bar{a}s\bar{e}$ add. corr.), for ever and ever. Amen.

¹ MS. A, **λη. τ΄: Π<u>Ω</u>ΥΛ**: Gr. Sin. has πρό τεσσάρων καλανδών 'Οκτωβρίψ β'. Gr. Act. Sanct. has no date save έν ὑπαθεία (*l.* ὑπατεία) Διοκλητιανοῦ.

² The first month of the Macedonian year. While in Greek papyri Dius sometimes corresponds to the Egyptian Pachon (April 26-May 25; cf. Grenfell and Hunt, Amherst Papyri, II, p. 51, B. C. 159), it is here used in the traditional sense October-November; cf. Clinton, Fasti Hellenici, 3:349. By Atēr the Syriac month Ādār seemed to me to be meant, but Dr. Littmann has suggested that the writer should have written **17**.**1**% : instead of **18**.**C**^{*} : and probably had in mind the Coptic month $a\theta \omega \rho$, which corresponds to the Ethiopic **18**.**C** : as the Syriac Ādār does not.

⁸ November-December. The Gr. naturally lacks the datings in Atēr and Hedār, just as the Syriac lacks the Ethiopic.

⁴ Walatta, daughter of.

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THE STORY OF EUGENIA AND PHILIP

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THE STORY OF EUGENIA AND PHILIP

The story of Eugenia of Alexandria has long been known in Greek and Latin.¹ The Syriac version of it has been published by P. Bedjan, from British Museum manuscripts, and by Mrs. Lewis, from the Syro-Antiochene palimpsest.² While the Ethiopic form on the whole represents a virtual rewriting of the legend, it is often in substantial agreement with these more ancient forms. Such material departures from the older narrative as the Ethiopic displays are clearly due to confusion or carelessness on the part of the maker of the Ethiopic, or of its parent (Coptic?), version, rather than to any commingling of legendary material from other sources.

The Ethiopic form of the story of Eugenia and Philip is preserved in three British Museum manuscripts, Oriental 686 (C), 687-8 (B), and 689 (A), which have been already described in these pages.³

As in the publication of the Ethiopic forms of Cyprian and Pelagia, the text of the oldest manuscript, A, is printed, all the variants of B and C being collected in the footnotes. Further than the recommendation of a few readings or occasionally, where all the manuscripts are obscure, of an emendation, there has been no effort to construct a text. In the translation, the inconsistencies of the Ethiopic in referring to the disguised Eugenia now as masculine, now as feminine, have been allowed to stand unreconciled.

The writer's thanks are due to the authorities of the British Museum, for permission to publish, and to Dr. Enno Littmann, who while connected with Princeton University contributed many helpful suggestions.

¹ Cf. H. Usener, Legenden der heiligen Pelagia, p.xvili; Migne, Patrologia, Vol. 116, 609 sqq.; Rosweyde, p. 340.

² A. S. Lewis, Select Narratives of Holy Women (Studia Sinaitica, IX, X).

³ Pp. 5, 6, 43; "The Story of Eugenia and Philip" stands twenty-fifth among the titles of Oriental 686, and twenty-seventh among those of Oriental 687-8 and 689.

በስመ¹ : አብ ፡ ወወልድ ፡ ወመንፈስ ፡ ቅዱስ ፡ አሐዱ² ፡ አምላክ ፡ ዜና ሃ፡ ለቅድስት³፡ አው*ጋንያ⁴፡* ወዜና፡ አቡሃ፡ ቅዱስ⁵፡ ስማዕት ፡ ፊልጶስ፡ በ ትረክ⁶ ፡ ወኮነ ፡ ንጉሥ ፡ ሳዕለ⁷ ፡ ሀገረ ፡ ሮሜ ፡ ከሐዲ⁸ ፡ ወዓላዊ⁹ ፡ መምዕ ላይ¹⁰ ፡ ዘይብልዎ ፡ ዘስሙ¹¹ ፡ መማድስ¹² ፡ ዘይስማድ¹³ ፡ ለጣዖት ፡ አማል ክት14 ፡ ውእቱ15 ፡ ሤሞ ፡ ሳዕለ ፡ ሀገረ ፡ እለስክንድርያ16 ፡ ለብእሲ ፡ አረ ማዊ¹⁷ ፡ ዘስም¹⁸ ፡ ይብልዎ ፡ ፊልጶስ ፡፡ ወኮነት ፡ ሎቱ ፡ ብእሲት ፡ መሃይ ምንት ፡ በኅቡአ ፡ እምፍርሀተ¹⁹ ፡ ብእሲሃ ፡ ወወለደት ፡ ሎቱ ፡ ወለተ ፡ ግ ርምተ ፡ ወላሕይተ²⁰ ፡ ወስማ ፡ አውጋንያ ፡ ወሰበ ፡ በጽሐ²¹ ፡ ወቦአ ፡ ዝ ኩ²² ፡ ዕልው ፡ ውስተ ፡ ሀገረ ፡ እለስክንድርያ²³ ፡ አዘዘ ፡ ይዕፅዉ ፡ አብያ ተ ፡ ክርስቲያናት ፡ ወሰዶዶ²⁴ ፡ ክርስቲያነ ፡፡ ወኮነት ፡ ይእቲ ፡ ወለቱ²⁵ ፡ ድንግል²⁶ ፡ ወተምሀረት⁶ ፡ ኵሎ ፡ ጥበበ ፡ ሮሜ ፡፡ ወትርጓሜ ፡ መጻሕፍ ት²⁷ ፡ ኵሎ²⁸ ፡፡ ወሰበ ፡ ኮነ²⁹ ፡ ወበጽሐ ፡ መዋዕሊሃ ፡ ፲ወሯዓመተ³⁰ ፡ ኅሥ ሥዋ³¹ ፡ ብዙኃን ፡ መኳንንት ፡ እምኅበ³² ፡ አቡሃ ፡ ከመ ፡ ያውስብዋ ፡፡ ወይቤላ ፡ ውእቱ ፡ መኰንን³³ ፡ ዕልው ፡ አቡሃ ፡ ወይቤላ³⁴ ፡ አወለትየ ፡ አእምሪ ፡ ከመ ፡ ብዙኃን³⁵ ፡ መኳንንት ፡ ወመላእክት³⁶ ፡ የኅሥውኪ³⁷ ፡ እምኔየ³⁸ ፣ ንግርኒ ፣ ዘትፈቅዲ ፣ ምንተ³⁹ ፣ ብኪ⁴⁰ ፣ ዘትብሊ ÷ ወአው ሥአቶ⁴¹ ፡ ወትቤሎ ፡ ለአቡሃ⁴² ፡ አኮ⁴³ ፡ ይደልወከ ፡ ኦአቡየ ፡ አፍቅሮ ፡

* man. prim.; corr. heatest: b MS. tout:

1 በስመ : አምሳክ : om. C. 2 ፮ B. 3 ወቡርክት : add. C. 4 ቡር ክት : add. B. • tr. ሰማዕት : ቅዱስ : BC. • በተረ : ያርክ : B, g. l.; በተርከ : C; በረከቶሙ : የሃሱ : ምስለ : ንብሮሙ : ወልደ : 2ዮር2ስ ÷ add. B; በረከቶው : የሃሱ ፡ ምስለ ፡ ነፍስ ፡ ፍቁሮው ፡ ንጉሥነ ፡ ኢደሱ ፡ ወወልዱ ፡ ንጉሥነ ፡ ኢዮአስ ፡ ወም ስለ : አምው : ንግሥትነ : ወለተ : 2ዮር2ስ : (ወምስለ : ነፍሶ : አመቱ : አሌነ : add. corr.) ሰዓሰሙ : ዓሰም : አሜን ÷ add. C. ፣ tr. ከሀዲ : ወዓሳዊ : ሳዕስ : ሀ7ረ : ሮ ሚ: C. 8 ከሀዲ: B; /. ከሓዲ: 9 /. ዐሳዊ: 10 om. C. 11 ስሙ : B; om. C, recte. 12 ምማዲዮስ : B; ሚማድዮስ : C. 13 ዘይቡልዎ : B; ዘይስንድ : ? C. 14 OA praef. B; om. C. 15 OO. A FA : C. 16 AAN & C. : BC. 17 ዘይስንድ : ስጣዖተ : add. BC. 18 ስሙ : om. C. 19 እምፍርሃተ : BC. 20 በባህይ : B, በሳሕይ : C. 21 tr. ቦአ : ወበጽሐ : B; በጽሐ : ወ om. C. 22 ዝ ንቱ : C; tr. ውስተ : ሀገር : ዝንቱ : ዕልው : B. 23 እስአስክንድርያ : B, እስክንድ CP; C. 24 ወይስድዱ; C. 25 ወለት: B. 26 ድንፖለ: B. 27 መጹሕ ፍተ: B. 28 አንት: C. 29 ከነ: ወ om. C. 30 ፲ ወ om. B; ወአመ : C. 31 ኃውሥዋ : B, ተኃሥሥዎ : C. 32 አምነበ : ወ om. C. 33 tr. ዕል ው : መኩንን : C. ³⁴ om. BC. ³⁵ ብዙን : C. ³⁶ ወመሳህቃት : B, ወመሳ 38 tr. 37C1. : A991 : C. 39 00 praef. BC. ህቅት : C. 37 የኃሥሙኪ : BC. 40 ብኪ : H om, BC. 41 ወአው ሥአት : BC; add. ወለቱ : ለአቡሃ : C. 42 om. C. 43 tr. 8809 ; 80 ; HELLAOL ; C.

ብዕል ፡ ወንዋየ¹ ፡ አላ ፡ ባሕቱ ፡ ይደልወክ ፡ አፍቅሮ ፡ ምሕረት ፡ ወአፍ ቅሮ² ፡ ኂሩት ፡ ወአሠንዮ ፡ ምግባር ፡፡ ወአሐተ ፡ ዕለተ ፡ እምድኅረዝ³ ፡ እንዘ ፡ ታንብብ ፡ ቡርክት ፡ መልእክተ ፡ ጳውሎስ ፡ ወትተረዮም ፡ ቃላቲ ሁ ፡ ኅሩይ ፡ ወትትኤምር ፡ ሃይማኖተ ፡ ቃላቲሁ ፡ መንፈሳዊ ፡ ወቦአ ፡ ውስተ ፡ ልባ ፡ ዋዕየ ፡ ንሥሐ⁷ ፡ ወልብሰ ፡ ምንኵስና⁸ ፡፡ ወአሐተ ፡ ዕለ ተ ፡ ስአለቶ⁹ ፡ ለአቡሃ ፡ ከመ ፡ የአዝዝ¹⁰ ፡ ላቲ ፡ ከመ ፡ ትፃእ ፡ ገዳም¹¹ ፡ ዘሀንረ¹² ፡ እለስክንድርያ^{• 13} ፡ ከመ ፡ ተተናዘዝ ፡ ወትፍታሕ ፡ አዕይንቲ ሃ ፡፡ ወለበ ፡ ስምዐ¹⁴ ፡ አቡሃ ፡ ዘንተ¹⁵ ፡ ተፈሥሐ ፡ ዐቢየ¹⁶ ፡ ወለአከ ፡ ም ስሌሃ ፡ ፪ ኅቆዋነ 17 ፡ ሥናያነ ፡ ወንጹሓነ 18 ፡ ከመ ፡ ይዕቀብዋ ፡ እስከ ፡ ትን ብእ ፡፡ ወእንዘ ፡ ይእቲ ፡ ታንሶሱ ፡ ወትትናዘዝ ፡ በጽሐት¹⁹ ፡ ኅበ ፡ ምኔ ተ²⁰ ፡ መነኮሳት ፡ ወስምዐቶሙ²¹ ፡ እንዘ ፡ ያንብቡ ፡ ዘንተ ፡ መዝሙረ ፡ ዘይብል ፡ አማልክቲሆሙ ፡ ለአሕዛብ ፡ አጋንንተ²² ፡ ወእግዚአብሔርስ ፡ ሰማያተ ፡ ገብረ ፡፡ ወሶበ ፡ ስምዐት ²³ ፡ ዘንተ²⁴ ፡ ተር**ኮመት ፡ ወነገረ**ቶሙ ፡ ለኅፅዋሂሃ²⁵ ፡ ዘንተ²⁶ ፡ ትርጓሜ ፡ መዝሙር ፡ ወትቤ ፡ ንጽሩ ፡ ከመ ፡ አቡ የ ፡ ወኵሎሙ ፡ እለ ፡ ምስሌሁ²⁷ ፡ ያመልኩ ፡ አጋንንት²⁸ ፡ ሰያጥን²⁹ ፡፡ ወይደልወነ ፡ ለነ ፡ ከመ ፡ ንኅሥሥ ፡ ትርጓሜ³⁰ ፡ መጽሕፍት³¹ ፡ ወስብሐ ተ ፡ መንፈሳቼ ፡ ወኅሩየ³² ፡ ለነፍሳቲነ ፡ ሕይወተ ፡ ዘለዓለም ፡ ወተመጠ ውዋ³³ ፡ ኅፅዋን³⁴ ፡ ዘትቤ³⁵ ፡፡ ወአውሥእዋ ፡ ወይቤልዋ ፡ እፎ ፡ ይደል ወን ፡ አእማዝእትን ፡ ለመድኅተ³⁶ ፡ ንፍስን³⁷ ፡፡ ወአውሥአቶሙ ፡ ወትቤ ሎሙ ፡ ይደሉ ፡ ከመ ፡ ተላቆዩ³⁸ ፡ ሥዕርተ ፡ ርእስየ ፡ ወእምዝ ፡ እለብስ ፡ ልብስ ፡ ተባዕተ 39 ፡ ወንሖር 40 ፡ ሥለስቲን ፡ ኅበ ፡ ኤጲስ ፡ ቆጶስ ፡ ዘዝንቱ ፡

^a corr.; prim. man. AnnhC.P:

1 ወንዋይ : BC, *q. l.* 2 አፍቅሮ : om. B. ³ om. C. ⁴ 444 : B, 444 **t** : C. ⁵ ወተተሕመር : B, ወተሐተተ : C. ⁶ tr. ቃላተ : ሃይማኖት : C. ⁷ ን ስሐ : BC; *l.* ንስላ : ⁸ ሁ : af. B. ⁹ ስአሉ : B. ¹⁰ የሕዝዛ : B; የሕዝዝ : ላ **t** : ከመ : om. C. ¹¹ ዳንመ : B; ንዳመ : C, *q. l.* ¹² H om. BC, recte. ¹³ እ ስአስክንድርደ : B, እስክንድርደ : C. ¹⁴ ሰምዓ : BC. ¹⁵ om. C. ¹⁶ ዓብና : BC; ፍሥሐ : add. C. ¹⁷ ፪ሐፅዋነ : BC; *l.* ፱ጎጽዋነ : ¹⁸ ንዑሳነ : C. ¹⁹ om. C. ²⁰ መካነ : B. ²¹ ወሰምዓተሙ : BC. ²² አጋኘነተ : BC, *q. l.* ²³ ሰ ምዓተ : BC. ²⁴ om. C. ²⁵ ስሐፅዋን : BC; *l.* ሰኅጽዋኒሃ : ²⁶ om. BC. ²⁷ አሌአሁ : C, om. አለ : ምስሌሁ : ²⁸ አጋኘነተ : BC; *g. l.* ²⁹ ሰደጥን : B; ስይጣናተ : C, *q. l.* ³⁰ አምነ : add. BC. ³¹ መጽሐፍተ : BC, *q. l.* ³² ወን ጎሬደ : C. ³³ ወተሥጥውዋ : BC. ³⁴ ሕፅዋን : BC; *l.* ሰምድንደተ : ³⁵ በከመ : ተቤ : B, በከመ : ተቤሎሙ : C. ³⁶ ለመድኃኒተ : BC; *l.* ሰማድንደታ : ³⁷ *i*ፍ ስቲነ : C. ³⁸ ተሳጽዩ : BC, *q. l.* ³⁹ ተሰዕተ : BC, *q. l.* ⁴⁰ መንሑር : BC.

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መከን ፡ በሩክ ፡ እስመ ፡ ሰማዕኩ ፡ በእንቲአሁ ፡ ከመ ፡ ይገብር ፡ ተአመ ረ¹ ፡ ዐቢይተ² ፡ ወብዙኅ³ ፡ ወኢይሬኢ ፡ ገጸ ፡ አንስት⁴ ፡፡ ወገብሩ ፡ ኅዕዋ ን5 : በከመ ፡ አዘዘቶሙ ፡ ወተንሥኡ6 ፡ ወሓሩ ፡ እስከ ፡ በጽሑ ፡ ኅበ ፡ አ ንቀጸ ፡ ምኔት ፡ ወንድንጉዱ ፡ ወአርጎውዎሙ⁷ ፡ አንቀጸ ፡ ምኔተ⁸ ፡ ወበ ጽሑ ፣ ኅበ ፣ ቤተ⁹ ፣ ክርስቲያን ፣ ወጸለዩ ፣ ወራዲሞሙ ፣ ሖሩ ፣ ኅበ¹⁰ ፣ ኢጲስ፣ ቆጶስ፣ ዘውእቱ፣ መካን¹¹፣ ቡሩክ፣ ዘስሙ¹²፣ ቴዎድሮስ፣ መን ፈሳዊ¹³ ፣ ወብኵኅ¹⁴ ፣ ይዜንዉ ፣ በእንተ ፣ ኃሩቱ ፣ ለዝንቱ ፣ ኤጲስ ፡ ቆ ጶስ ፡፡ ከመ ፡ ይጸውርአ¹⁵ ፡ እሳት¹⁶ ፡ በልብሱ ፡ ወአ ያውዒ¹⁷ ፡ ወይወስ ድ ፡ ኅበ ፡ ዘፈቀደ ፡፡ ወሶበ ፡ ነጸርዎ ፡ ለውእቱ ፡ ጳጳስ ፡ ቅዱስ¹⁸ ፡ ወርእ ዩ¹⁹ ፡ ሥን²⁰ ፡ ምግባሩ ፡ ወስገዳ²¹ ፡ ሎቱ²² ፡ ወባረከ ፡ ላዕሌሆሙ ፡ ወይቤ **ሎሙ ፡ እምአይቴ ፡ አን**ትሙ ፡ ኦፍቱራንየ ፡ ወመኑ ፡ አስማቲክሙ ፡ እ ምኔክሙ²³ ። ወአውሥአቶ²⁴ ፣ ድንግል ፣ ወትቤሎ ፣ ኦቅዳሱ²⁵ ፣ ለእግ ዚአብሔር²⁶ ፣ አንስ ፡ ስምየ ፡ አጋንዮስ²⁷ ፡ ወአቡየ ፡ ያመልክ ፡ ጣዖት²⁸ ፡ ወለእሉ 29 ፣ ወራዙት ፣ አኃውኖ ፣ እሉ 30 ። ወይቤሎሙ ፣ ጳጳስ ፡ ንበሩ ፡ አ ደቂቅኖ³¹ ፡ ወይከውን ፡ ፈቃዶ³² ፡ ለኢየሱስ³³ ፡ ክርስቶስ³⁴ ፡፡ ወእንዘ ፡ ይ ትናንሮሙ³⁵ ፡ ወይሚህሮሙ ፡ ወእምዝ³⁶ ፡ በአ ፡ ውስተ³⁷ ፡ ምኔተ³⁸ ፡ ብእሲ ፣ መሥርይ³⁹ ፣ ምስለ ፣ ብዙጎ⁴⁰ ፣ ጉባኤ ፣ ሕዝብ ፣ ከመ ፣ ይት.ጋደ ል ፡ ምስለ ፡ ጳጳስ ፡ በእንተ ፡ ነገረ⁴¹ ፡ ክርስቶስ⁴² ፡ እግዚእን ፡፡ ወውእቱስ ፡ ኤጷስ፣ ቆጶስ፣ ምሁረ⁴³፣ ነገረ⁴⁴፣ ኵሉ፣ መጻሕፍት፣ መንፈሳዊ⁴⁵፣ ወተ ናንሮ ፡ ጳጳስ፡ ለውእቱ⁴⁶፡ መሥርይ⁴⁷፡ ወሥእነ⁴⁸፡ መይጠቶ ፡፡ ወይቤሎ⁴⁹፣

¹ ተአምረ: B, g. l.; ተአምራተ : C. ² ዓበይተ : BC; l ዐበይተ : ³ ወብዙ ኃ : BC. ↓ ወበእንተዝ : አብለክሙ : ሳጽዩ : ሥዕርተ : ርእስየ : ወአልብሱኒ : አልባ ስ:ተባዕተ: add. BC, g. l. 5 ሕፅዋን: BC; l. ኅጽዋን: 6 ወ om. B. τ Ø አርጋው.ዎሙ : BC. ፣ om. BC; /. ምኒት : ያ ምኒተ : C. 10 ቤተ : add. C corr. 11 00 11: B. 12 om. B. 13 00 praef. C. 14 00 11+ 2: BC. 15 C. 00.C: BC; A: add. B. 16 201: BC, q. 1. 17 02. C. BC. 18 om. C. 19 0 om. B. 20 11: BC. 21 0 om. C. 22 P.C. 23 01 BC. 23 01 praef. B, AAK praef. C, g. l. 24 00 om. B. 25 KARA: C. 26 A om. C; ስመ : add. B. 27 አው. ጋንዮስ : BC. 28 ጣዎተ : BC, g. l. 29 A om. BC. 30 om. BC. 31 X om. BC. 32 6.95. B, 6.9. C. 33 X7HAAAC: C. 34 om. C. 35 tr. Lozucon: altsicon: C. 36 om. C. 37 An: C. 38 9 1: BC, g. l. 39 00 3. C. 10 AH1: BC, g. l. 11 176+ BC. 42 tr. እ7ዚአነ : እየሱስ : ክርስተስ : C. 43 ምሁር : BC; ውእቱ : add. C. 44 17 ራተ : B; tr. ክሎ : ነገረ : መጻሕፍት : C. 🚯 መንፈሳው ያን : B, መንፈሳው ያት : C. 46 ለዘው አፑ : C. 47 ብዙ 2 : ነገረ : add. BC. 48 ወስአነ : BC. 49 ወአም H: LBMOD ; C.

ጳጳስ ፡ ለመሥርይ ፡ ያንድዱ ፡ እሳት ¹ ፡ ዐቢይ² ፡ ማእከለ ፡ ዝንቱ ፡ መካን ፡ ወእበውእ³ ፡ ውስተ⁴ ፡ ውእቱ⁵ ፡ እሳት ፡ አን⁶ ፡፡ ወአንተሂ ፡ ባእ ፡ እምድ ኅሬየ ፡ ወዘወለአ ፡ እምኔነ ፡ ሕያወ ፡ ወኢውሪየ ፡ ናእምር' ፡ ከመ ፡ አም ላኩ ፡ አምላክ ፡ ዘበአማን ፡፡ ወሥምረ ፡ መሥርይ ፡ በገነ⁸ ፡ ቍጽር⁹ ፡፡ ወሶ በ ፡ ንደ ፡ እሳት ፡ ተንሥአ ፡ ውእቱ¹⁰ ፡ ጳጳስ ፡ ወኵሎ ፡ ጉባኤ ፡ ምስሌሁ ፡ ወሖሩ¹¹ ፡ ምስሌሁ¹² ፡ ሀየ ፡ ወይእቲ ፡ ድንግል ፡ ምስለ¹³ ፡ ሕፅዋኒሃ¹⁴ ፡ ወበጽሔ15 ፣ ኅበ16 ፡ ውእቱ17 ፡ መካን18 ፡ ወቀርበ19 ፡ ጳጳስ ፡ ኅበ ፡ ውእቱ ፡ እሳት ፡ ወዐተበ²⁰ ፡ 7ጾ²¹ ፡ በትእምርተ ፡ መስቀል ፡ ወቦአ ፡ ማእከለ ፡ እ ሳት ፡ ምስለ ፡ አልባሲሁ²² ፡ ወምስለ²³ ፡ አሣእኒሁ²⁴ ፡ ወቀርበ²⁵ ፡ ወቆመ ፡ 'በ²⁶ ፡ እሳት ፡ መንፈቀ ፡ ሰዓት ፡ ዘመዐልት²⁷ ፡ ወቈረረት²⁸ ፡ እሳት²⁹ ፡ ወወፅአ ፡ እማእከላ30 ፡ ወኢውዕኖ31 ፡ ፩እምሥዕርተ32 ፡ ርእሱ33 ፡ ወ፩እ ምፅዮረ34 ፡ አልባሲሁ35 ፡ ወአንከርዎ36 ፡ ሕዝብ37 ፡ እምዝንቱ ፡ ተአም ር³⁸ ፡ ወሰብሕዎ ፡ ለእግዚአብሔር ፡፡ ወእምዝ ፡ ተመየጡ³⁹ ፡ ኅበ ፡ መሥ ርዮ⁴⁰ ፡ ወይቤልዎ ፡ ተንሥእ ፡ ወባእ ፡ ማእከለ ፡ እሳት ፡ በከመ⁴¹ ፡ ቦአ⁴² ፡ ጳጳስ ፡ ከመ ፡ ናእምር ፡ ኅይለ⁴³ ፡ አምላክከ ፡ በዝንቱ ፡ እሳት ፡፡ ወአቅረ ብዎ ፡ ለመሥርይ⁴⁴ ፡ ኅበ ፡ ውእቱ ፡ እሳት ፡ እንዘ ፡ ይዕርድ⁴⁵ ፡ ወሰበ ፡ ቀ ርበ ፡፡ ኀበ ፡ ውእቱ⁴⁶ ፡ እሳት ፡ አንበለበት⁴⁷ ፡ ወአውዐየት⁴⁸ ፡ ወአኅዘ ት⁴⁹ ፡ ርእሶ ፡ ወዕሕሞ⁵⁰ ። ወእምዝ ፡ ጸርጎ⁵¹ ፡ ወአውኖወ⁵² ፡ ወአስተበ ቍወ⁵³ ፡ ኅበ ፡ ጳጳስ ፡ እንዘ ፡ ይብል ፡ አድኅነኒ ፡ እግዚአ ፡ እምዋዕኖ ፡ እ

1 እሳተ : BC, g. l. 2 ዓቢና : BC; l. ዐቢና : 3 አነ : add. B; ወአነ : እበው **እ :** C. **• ማእከለ : C**. **• ው** pro ውእቱ : B; ዝንቱ : C. **•** om. BC. 7 9 አምር: B, ነአምር: C. 8 በዝንቱ: BC. 9 ነገር: C. 10 om. BC. 11 ወ ሐሩ : B, ወሖረ : C. 12 om. BC. 13 ምስሌሁ : C. 14 ወ praef. C; l. 18 ዋኒን: 10 0 om. B. 16 ማእክለ: B. ውስተ: C. 17 ውእቱ; add. C. 18 ም ኔት ; BC. 19 ውእቱ ; add. B. 20 ወዓተበ ; B, ወተዓተበ ; C. 21 ሳዕለ : ሥ ጋሁ: BC. 22 አልሲሁ: B. 23 ወ B, om. ምስለ: 24 አሳዕኒሁ: B, አሣዕኒ ሁ: C. 25 om. BC. 26 ማእክለ: BC. 27 ዘመዓልተ: BC. 28 ወቁረተ: B, ወቁረ : C. 29 om. B; 10ቤሁ : add. C. 30 አማአክሱ : C. 31 ወዲውዕ የተ : C. 32 om. B; ለለተ : pro ፩ : C. 33 om. B. 34 ወ om. B; ወኢአም **%ጉረ :** C, g, l, ³⁵ **እብሱ :** B, ³⁶ ወአንክሩ : BC, ³⁷ om, B, ³⁸ ተአምር : BC; /. ተአምርተ: 39 ተመደጡ: BC, g. /. 40 መሥርደ: BC, g. /. 41 በ om. C. 42 om. C. 13 2 en : BC. 14 Ao. ht : owce : B. 15 eco ድ : BC, g. l. 46 om. B. 47 አንበልበለት : BC, g. l. 48 ወአው-ዓየት : BC; add. አልባሲሁ : 49 ወአኃዘት : C, add. ተብሳ0 : 50 ወጽሕም : BC, g. l. ⁵¹ **ጸርሐ :** BC. ⁵² ወዓውየወ : B; *l*. ወዐውየወ : ⁵³ ወአስተብቍዓ : BC.

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ሳት ፣ እስመ¹ ፣ አመንኩ ፣ በአምላክክ ፣ ኢየሱስ ፣ ክርስቶስ² ፣ ናዝራ ዊ ። ወሰበ ፡ ስምዐ³ ፡ ጳጳስ ፡ ዘንተ ፡ ነገረ ፡ እምኔሁ ፡ አኅዞ⁴ ፡ በእደዊሁ⁵ ፡ ወአውፅአ ፣ እምእሳት ። ወሶበ ፣ ርእዩ ፣ ሕዝብ ፣ ዘንተ⁶ ፣ አንከርዎ⁷ ፡ ወ ስብሕዎ ፡ ለእግዚአብሔር ፡ ወይቤሎ ፡ በአማን ፡ እግዚእን⁸ ፡ ኢየሱስ ፡ ክርስቶስ ፡ አምላክስ ፡ ኦአቡን ፡ አምላክ⁹ ፡ ዘበአማን ፡ ወአስተበቍዖ¹⁰ ፡ መሥርይ¹¹ ፡ ለጳጳስ ፡ ከመ ፡ ያዋምቆ ፡ በስመ ፡ አብ ፡ ወወልድ ፡ ወመንፈ ስ¹² ፡ ወአጥመቆ ፡ ሎቱ ፡ ወለኵሎሙ ፡ ሕዝብ¹³ ፡ እለ ፡ መጽኡ ፡ ምስሌ ሁ¹⁴ : ወመሀሮሙ ፡ ነገረ ፡ ሕይወት ፡ ወበረከሙ ፡ ላዕሌሁ¹⁵ ፡ ወጸለየ ፡ ወይቤ15 ፡ ሳዕሌሆሙ ፡ ወወዕኡ 16 ፡ እንዘ ፡ ይትፌሥሑ 17 ፡ ወይሴብሕ ዎ¹⁸ ፡ ወሰግዱ¹⁹ ፡ ወይስግዱ ፡ ለአምላክን ፡ ኢየሱስ ፡ ክርስቶስ ፦ ወአው **ጋን**ያስ²⁰ ፡ ወ፪ ሕፅዋኒሃ²¹ ፡ ሰአልዎ ፡ ለጳጳስ ፡ ከመ ፡ ያጥምቆሙ ፡ ወያል ብስሙ ፡ ልብስ ፡ ምንኵስና ፡ ወንብረ ፡ ቅዱስ ፡ ከማሁ ፡ ወአው ጋንያስ²² ፡ ወጀሕሪዋን23 ፡ ነበሩ ፡ ሮዓመት24 ፡ እንዘ ፡ ይተልዉ25 ፡ ጸሎታተ ፡ ወአን ብበ ፡ መዝሙራት ፡ ወብዙ 1²⁶ ፡ ት 2ህ²⁷ ፡ እስከ ፡ ተመይጠ ፡ አርአያሆ ው ፡ ወተመስወ²⁸ ፡ ሥጋሆሙ²⁹ ፡ ሬድሬዴ³⁰ ፡ እምብዝሐ³³¹ ፡ ጸማ³² ፡ ወኢታስትት 33 ፡ አንብበ34 ፡ መጻሕፍት ፡ መንፈሳዊ35 ፡፡

ወእምዝ ፡ ፈነወ ፡ አቡሃ ፡ ይኅሥሥዋ ፡ ወለአከ ፡ አፍራስ³⁶ ፡ በኵኅ³⁷ ፡ ወዘይፄዓኖሙ³⁸ ፡ ከመ ፡ ይኅሥሥዋ ፡ ውስተ³⁹ ፡ ኵሎ⁴⁰ ፡ ብሔር ፡ ወአድየ ሚሃ^{b 41} ፡ ለእስክንድርያ⁴² ፡ ወኃሥሥዋ⁴³ ፡ ወኢረከቡ⁴⁴ ፡ ላቲ ፡ አሰረ⁴⁵ ፡

^а man. prim. 29-11: th: b man. prim. Ohe (vel of ?) Y:

1 ናሁ: add. C. 2 om. C. 3 ስምዓ: BC. 4 ወአኃዞ: C. 5 በአዴሁ: BC. 6 om. BC. 7 Kink: & e4. BC. 8 om. BC. 9 tr. HOAMY: X ምሳክ: B. 10 መአስተብቀッ?: BC. 11 om. B, man. prim.; suppl. corr. 12 ቅ 13 АЛНА: BC. 14 УЛЬ: С. 15 от. BC, recte. S.D: add. BC. 16 2 onh?: add. B. 17 om. BC. 18 0 om. B; P.A.A.A. C. 19 om. BC, recte. 20 ወአው ጋንዮስስ ; BC. 21 ወ፪ ሕፅዋን : BC; /. ወ፪ ጎጽዋኒሃ ; 22 /r. ወነበረ ት : አውጋንደ : ወ፪ ሐፀዋን : BC; add. ንበ : ውእቱ : መካን : C. 23 /. ወ፪ ኅጽዋን : 24 F900+: BC. 25 Ptaa: C. 26 OAH2: B. 27 77U: B, g. l.; + ጋሆሙ : C. 28 ወመጽለወ : C. 29 ሥጋሃ : B. 30 ፊ.ድፋደ : BC, g. l. 31 እ ምብዝኃ : BC. ³² ዓማ : BC; *l*. ዓማ : ³³ ወኢታጸርዕ : ዘልፈ : C. ³⁴ አም አንብቦ : B. 35 መንፈሳው ደን : B, መንፈሳው ደን : C. 36 አፍራስ : BC, g. l. 3፣ ብዙኃ : BC. 38 እንዘ : ይፄዓኑ : B; ወዘይፄዓኖ : C. 39 ውስተ : ወኃ ሥሥዋ : om. C. 40 አሉ : B, g. l. 41 ወአድደሚን : B, g. l. 42 ለአለአስክ ንድርድ : B. 43 መሥም : B. 44 ወአሪከብም : C, om. ሳቲ : 45 ዓሥራ : B, om. C; l. hul:

ወሐዘታ¹ ፡ አቡሃሂ² ፡ ወእማሂ² ፡ ዐቢይ³ ፡ ሐዘን⁴ ፡ ሬድሬዴ⁵ ፡ በእንቲአሃ⁶ ፡ ወአጎዙ⁶ ፡ ይላሕዉ⁷ ፡ ወይብኪዩ⁸ ፡ ብዙጎ⁹ ፡፡ ወአዘዘ ፡ አቡሃ ፡ አምብ ዝጎ¹⁰ ፡ ሐዘታ¹¹ ፡ በእንቲአሃ¹² ፡ ከመ ፡ ይግበሩ ፡ ሎቱ ፡ ጣዖት¹³ ፡ በአር አያሃ¹⁴ ፡ ወበአምሳሊሃ ፡ ወንብሩ¹⁵ ፡ ወተከሉ¹⁶ ፡ ውስተ ፡ ቤቱ ፡፡ ወእን ዘ¹⁷ ፡ ይበውእ ፡ ወይወፅእ ፡ ይሬኤር¹⁸ ፡ ጎቤሃ ፡ ወይስግድ ፡ ላቲ ፡ ከመ ፡ ይትናዘዝ¹⁹ ፡ በእንተ ፡ ወለቱ ፡፡

ወንበረ : አበ ፡ ምኔት ፡ ቅዱስ ፡ ወቡሩክ ፡ ጎበ ፡ ውእቱ ፡ መካን ፡ ፫ ዓመ $+^{20} \div$ ወእምድኅሬሁ ፡ እግዚእን²¹ ፡ ኢየሱስ ፡ ክርስቶስ ፡ ተመጠወ ፡ ንፍ $h^{22} \cdot ኅሪ+^{23} \cdot ኀቤሁ^{23} = ወሐዘኑ^{24} ፡ መንኮሳ+^{25} ፡ መካን ፡ ሬድፋዴ²⁶ ፡$ በእንቲአሁ = ወሰበ ፡ ርእፍ ፡ መንኮሳት²⁷ ፡ ሥናየ ፡ ፍኖቱ²⁸ ፡ ለአው-ጋን $<math>s^{29} \cdot ወተበበ ፡ አንብቦቱ ፡ ውስተ ፡ መጻሕፍት³⁰ ፡ ዘመለኮቶ³¹ ፡ መንፈሳ$ $<math>q^{32} \cdot ወኅብ2^{33} \cdot ምክሮሙ · ፡ ከመ ፡ ይሢምዎ ፡ አበ ፡ ምኔት ፡ ላዕሌሆሙ³⁴ ፡$ ወተባሀሉ³⁵ ፡ በበይናቲሆው ፡ ወይቤሉ ፡ አልበ³⁶ ፡ ዘይንብር³⁷ ፡ ዲበ ፡ መንበረ ፡ አበ ፡ ምኔት ፡ ዘአንበለ ፡ ዝንቱ ፡ ወሬዛ = ወይእዚኒ ፡ ንው ፡ ንስአሎ ፡ ለዝንቱ³⁸ ፡ ወሬዛ³⁹ ፡ ቅዱስ^{*} ፡ አው-ጋንዮስ ፡ ወአስተበቀ ፡ ምነሳንተዝ ፡ ወአቀምዎ⁴¹ ፡ ወረሰይዎ ፡ አበ ፡ ምኔት ፡ ላዕሌሆሙ ፡ ወእሙንቱስ ፡ ኢያአመሩ ፡ ከመ ፡ አንስትያዊት⁴² ፡ ይእቲ = ወዛቲ⁴³ ፡ ቅድስቶ⁴⁴ ፡ተፀምዴት⁴⁵ ፡ ለመልእክተ ፡ ምኔት⁴⁶ ፡ ወኵሉ⁴⁷ ፡ ዘይትንብር⁴⁸ ፡ ለመል

a man. prim. OGH: A.d :?

1 ወንዘኑ : B, ወአጋዘ : ይኅዝኑ : C. 2 Ł om. BC. 3 ዓቢያ : B, tr. ጋዘነ : 968: C; l. Oas: 4 DH: B. 5 & A. C. B; q. l.; om. C. 6 om. C. ፣ ወደሳህዉ : C. 🔹 ወደበክዩ : B; ወደብክዩ ፣ C, q. l. 🤒 ብዙኃ : BC. 10 አምብዝኃ : BC. 11 ንዘኑ : B, ኃዘኑ : C. 12 om. C. 13 ጣዖተ : BC, g. l. 14 Y om. B; tr. በአምሳሲሃ : ወበአርአደሃ : C. 15 om. BC. 16 th1 : B. ወ that : C. 17 0 om. B. 18 LLAC : B, g. l. 19 TSHH : C. 20 3900 ተ : C. ²¹ /r. ተመጠወ : ነፍሶ : እንዚእነ : አየሱስ : ክርስቶስ : C. ²² ነፍስ : B. 23 om. C. 24 07H1: B, 07H1: C. 25 minht: C, om. mhi: 26 tr. በአንተአሁ : ፊ.ድፋደ : C. 27 om. C. 28 ፍኖት : BC. 29 በአውጋንዮስ : BC. 30 መዳስፍተ : BC. 31 H om. BC. 32 መንፈሳው ይን : B. 33 ወ om. B; 🕽 ብረ: C. 34 ሳዕሌሆሙ : ምኔተ : om. C. 35 ወተበሀሉ 1 B. 36 አልብነ : B. 37 H. B. 38 HIF : om. C. 39 om. BC. 40 Altato 09 : B. አስተብቍዕዋ : C; /. ወአስተበቍዕዎ : 41 tr. ወረስይዋ : ወአቀምዋ : C. 42 አን ስቲያዊተ : B, አንስተ : C. 43 ስ aff. B; om. C. 44 om. C. 45 ወተጸምደ ተ: C. 46 ምኔተ:.... ለመልእክተ: om. B; ውእቱ; መካን: C. 47 ወለዙ A : C. 48 HETTAC : C.

እክተ ፡ መፍቅዳ¹¹ ፡ መከን² ፡ አምጽአ³ ፡ ማይ⁴ ፡ ወሰቢረ⁵ ፡ ዕፀው⁶ ፡ ወአ ስተናጽሐ¹፡ ወኰስተሮ⁸፡ መካን፡ ወታበስል፡ ሎሙ፡፡ ወትበውእ፡ ው ስተ ፡ ሀገር ፡ ወትሣያጥ⁹ ፡ መፍቅደ ፡ መነከሳት ፡ ወለሊሃ¹⁰ ፡ ትቀውም ፡ በጊዜ11 ፣ ሰዓታተ 12 ፣ በበጊዜሁ ፡፡ ወኢያአመሩ 13 ፣ መንከሳት ፣ እምአበ14 ፣ ምኔት ፡ ቀዳማዊ ፡ ዘእንበለ ፡ አርአያ15 ፡ ሥናየ16 ፡፡ ወዝንቱስ ፡ ቅዱስ ፡ ና ሁ ፡ በቍያሙ ፡ ከመ ፡ ኅያል¹⁷ ፡ ብእሲ ፡ ፈረሳዊ ፡፡ ዘድልው¹⁸ ፡ ለተቀት ለ 19 ፣ ወር ። ወጸገዋ ፣ እግዚእን ፣ ኢየሱስ ፣ ክርስቶስ ፣ ሀብተ ፣ ሥናየ²⁰ ፣ ታወፅእ ፡ አጋንንተ ፡ ወታሐዩ²¹ ፡ ሕሙማን²² ፡ ወትከሥት ፡ አዕይንተ²³ ፡ ዕመራን²⁴ ፡፡ ወስምዐት²⁵ ፡ ብአሲተ²⁶ ፡ ክብርት²⁷ ፡ እምዐበይተ²⁸ ፡ እለስ ከንድርያ²⁹ ፣ በተአምረ³⁰ ፣ እው*ጋ*ንያ³¹ ፣ ርእስ ፣ ምኔት ፣ ወኮነት³² ፣ ላ ቲ³³ ፡ ብእሲት ፡ ለዕሌሃ³⁴ ፡ መንፈስ ፡ ርኩስ ፡ ዘይኴንን³⁵ ፡ ብኵጎ³⁶ ፡ ወት ቤሎሙ³⁷ ፣ ለእግብርቲሃ³⁸ ፣ ውስዳኒ³⁹ ፣ ኅበ ፡ አበ ፡ ምኔተ⁴⁰ ፡ ከመ ፡ ያሕ ይወኒ ፡ ወንብሩ^b ፡ ከማሁ ፡፡ ወመጽአት ፡ ኅበ ፡ አበ ፡ ምኔት ፡ ወወድቀት ፡ ታሕተ ፡ እገሪሁ ፡ ለቅዱስ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ ወትቤ ፡ መሐረኒ ፡ አቅዱሱ ፡ ለእግዚአብሔር ፣ ወአሕይወኒ ፣ እምዝንቱ ፣ ሕማምየ ፡ ወጸለየ ፡ ቅዱስ ፡ ላዕሌሃ ፡ ወወዕአ ፡ ሰይጠን⁴¹ ፡ እምላዕሌሃ⁴² ፡ ለብእሲት⁴³ ፡ ወሐይወት ፡ ለቤሃ** ፡ ወሖረት ፡፡ ወሶበ ፡ በጽሐት ፡ ውስተ** ፡ አብያቲሃ ፡ ለአከት ፡ ኅ በ ፡ አበ ፡ ምኔት 46 ፡ ብዙ ኅ47 ፡ አምኃ ፡፡ ወሶበ ፡ ርእየ ፡ ቅዱስ ፡ እግዚአብ ሔር ፡ ዘንተ ፡ አምኅ⁴⁸ ፡ ይቤ⁴⁹ ፡ አግብኡ⁵⁰ ፡ ኅበ ፡ እግዝእትክሙ ፡ ወደ

* corr.; man. prim. ΦGPL: b corr.; man. prim. 07-A:

1 001h 1 ; add, B. 2 nh 00; add, BC. 3 中名内; C. 4 098; B. 9 ØT ማየተ : B, ወተሥደጥ : C. 10 ወለሲሃ : መነክሳት : om. C. 11 በ om. B. ¹² **ጸሎታት :** B; *l*. ሰዓታት : ¹³ ወአያአምሩ : B. ¹⁴ አምንበ : አበ : BC. 15 Uaff. B; ACALU: C. 16 WGE: B, g. l. 17 DEA: BC. 18 H.C. B. 19 ለተቅትሎ : B, ለተቃትሎ : C, q. l. 20 ዓቢያ : BC. 21 ወትፈውስ : C. 22 ሙ ታነ : B, ሽመማነ : C. 23 አዕደንተ : B, om. C. 24 0ጠ. 61 : C. 25 ወስምዓ ተ: B. 26 ብእሳተ: B, om. C; /. ብእሲተ: 27 ቅድስተ: C. 38 አምዓበይ ታተ : B. አምዓበይት : C. 29 አለአስክንድርያ : B. አስክንድርያ : C. 30 0 om. B; ከመ : ተአምር : C; /. በተኣምረ : 31 አው.ጋንዮስ : BC. 32 ወካነ : BC; 1067: add. C. 33 AHt: BC. 34 1067: B, g. l.; om. C. 35 HEB35: C. 36 ПНЭ В; OnHD: C, add. Zlb: 37 O om. C. 38 AA7ACty: C. a. l. 39 AR.L: B. 40 921: BC, g. l. 41 ARM7: BC, g. l.; add. X ምኒሃ: 42 አምሳዕለ: ይአቲ: B. 43 ለ om. B; ለይአቲ: ብአት: (pro ብአ ሲተ :) C. 4 አምደዊሃ : BC. 4 ንበ : C. 46 ወፈነወተ : ሎቶ : add. C. 47 ብዙኃ : BC. 48 አምኃ : BC, g. l. 49 ወ praef. B. 50 አንብአዎ : BC.

ለዋ' ፡ ከመ ፡ ትክፍልክሙ² ፡ ወለንዳያን³ ፡፡ ወእምድኅረ ፡ ብዙኅ' ፡ መዋ ዕል ፡ መጽአት ፡ ይእቲ[፡] ፡ ብእሲት ፡ እንተ ፡ ሐይወት ፡ እምደዌሃ[፡] ፡ ኅበ ፡ አበ ፡ ምኔት ፡ ወጸለየት ፡ በሀየ ፡ ወነጸረት ፡ ሳሕየ' ፡ አው ጋንዮስ[®] ፡ ሥና የ ፡ ወኅለየት[•] ፡ ከመ ፡ ብእሲ¹⁰ ፡ ወሬዛ ፡ ወሆከ¹¹ ፡ ሰይጣን ፡ ልባ¹² ፡ ወአ ፍቀረቶ ፡ በእኩይ ፡፡ ወስበ ፡ ሖረት ፡ ኅበ ፡ ማኅደራ¹³ ፡ ነሥአት ፡ ብዙ ጎነ¹፡ ንዋየ ፡ ወዕንቈ ፡ ባሕርየ¹⁵ ፡ ወአልባስ ፡ ቀጠንተ¹⁶ ፡ ወጸረት¹⁷ ፡ ዘን ተ ፡ ኵሎ¹⁸ ፡ እስከ ፡ አብጽሐት ፡ ኅበ ፡ አንቀጸ¹⁹ ፡ ምኔት ፡ ወጸውዐት²⁰ ፡ አሐዱ21 ፣ እመነኮሳት ፣ ወትቤሎ ፣ አፈቅር ፣ ከመ ፣ ትጸውዖ ፣ ኅቤያ ፣ ለአ በ ፡ ምኔት ፡ ዝየ ፡ እስከ ፡ እትናንሮ ፡፡ ወሖረ ፡ ውእቱ ፡ መነኮስ ፡ ወነንሮ ፡፡ ፡ ለቅዱስ ፡ ወይቤሎ ፡ አአቡን ፡ ቅዱስ²³ ፡ ነጽር²⁴ ፡ ዘይትናንረከ ፡ ላዕለ ፡ አን ቀጸ ፡ ምኔት ፡ ሀሎ ፡፡ ወወዕአ ፡ ቅዱስ፡› ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ ወሶበ ፡ ርእያ ስእለቶ³0 ፡ ወትቤሎ ፡ እመፈቀድከ³1 ፡ እግዚእየ ፡ ትንሣእ³2 ፡ ዘንተ ፡ ንዋ የ ፡ ወዕንቈ³³ ፡ ባሕርየ³፥ ፡ ወአልባስ³⁵ ፡ ኅድን³6 ፡ ዘንተ ፡ መካነå ፡ ወኢታ ጸሙ³⁷ ፡ ነፍስከ³⁸ ፡ ወነዓ ፡ ምስሌየ ፡ ከመ ፡ ታውስበኒ ፡ እስመ ፡ ምትየ ፡ ሞተ ። ወሰበ ፡ ሰምዐ³ ፡ አው ጋንዮስ ፡ ዘንተ ፡ ነገር * ፡ እምነ ፡ ብእሲት ፡ አእመረ ፡ ከመፋ፣ ፡ እም'ኒጣንፋ፣ ሳይጠንፋ፣ ውእቱ ፡ ዝንገር ፡ እኩይ ፡ ገ ባሬ⁴⁴ ፡ እኪት⁴⁴ ። ወአውሥአ^{b45} ፡ ወይቤላ ፡ ሖሪ⁴⁶ ፡ እምኔየ⁴⁷ ፡ አብእሲ ት¹⁵፡ ወጹሪ⁴⁹ ፡ አልባስኪ ፡ ወንዋየኪ ፡ እስመ ፡ ሰይጣን ፡ በአኪ⁵⁰ ፡ ወሖ

· corr.; man. prim. oph3: b corr.; man. prim. how h:

1 ወበልዎ ; BC. 2 ከሙ ; om. BC. 3 ሳዕለ ; ነዳደን ; BC. 4 ብዙኅ ; BC. 5 om. C. ⁶ አምኒሃ : Β. ፣ ላህየ : Β. ◎ አወጋንዮስ : Β. ◎ ወሐለየተ : Βር. 10 tr. ወሬዛ : ውእቱ : ይእቲ : ብእሲተ : C, pro ብእሲ : ወሬዛ : 11 ወሎክ : B. ወሆካ : C. 12 om. C. 13 ማኅደርየ : B. 14 በዙኃ : BC. 15 ባሕርደ : B; l. ባሕርደተ: 16 ቀጠንተ: B. 17 ወያረተ: BC. 18 om. C man. prim., suppl. corr. 19 አበ : add. B. 20 ወጸውዓት : B, ወይቤላ : ዓቃቤ : አንቀጽ : ንበሩ : C. pro ወጸው 0 ተ : ምኒተ : 21 ይድ : B. 22 ወዜነዎ : BC. 23 om. B. ክቡ 24 ሀሎ : ውስተ : አንቀጽ : ዘይፈቅድ : ይተናገርክ : C, pro ነጽር : ሀ **C** : C. ሎ: 25 ቅዱስ: BC, g. l. 26 tr. ፍቅረ: ልባ : አምጽንዓ : አክይ : C. 27 አምጽ ንዓ : B. 28 /. ፍቅር : 29 እክይ : B. 30 ወተሳለመቶ : BC. 31 አመ : ፈቀድ ከ : B, tr. እግዚአየ : እመ : ፈቀድከ : C. ³² ንማአ : BC. ³³ ወ om. B. 34 ባሕ C. E: BC. 35 ወአልባስ: BC, g. l.; ወርቅ: add. C. 36 ወ praef. B. 37 ወኢታ ዋመጉ : B, ወኢትዋመጉ : C. 38 ነፍስከ : BC, g. l. 39 ስምዓ : BC. 40 ነገረ : BC, q. l.; አኩየ : add. C. 41 om. B. 42 አም ኒጣነ ፡ B, ነገረ : ኒጣን : C. 43 ሲደጣ ን: B, q. l.; om. C. 44 om. C. 45 ወአውሥአ: B. 46 ሑሪ: BC. 47 ኦአምየ: C. 48 አብአሲቶ : B, አ om. C. 49 ወፁሪ : BC. 50 ምዓኪ : B, ምአኪ : C.

ረት ፡ እለስክንድሮስ' ፡ በዐቢይ² ፡ ጎፍረት³ ፡ ወሐዘን' ፡ ወጾራ⁵ ፡ ስይጣን ፡ ወወሰዳ ፡ ኀበ ፡ መኰንን ፡ ፡ እለስክንድርያ ነ፡ ፡ ወትቤሎ ፡ ስምዐኒ ፡ ፡ እንግ ርከ፡ እስመ፡ ሀሎ፡ ውስተ፡ መካን፡ ፡ መነኮስ፡ ፡ ወሬዛ፡ ዘሥናይ፡፡ እሕ ይ'' ፣ ዘአ ያስተርኢ '2 ፣ ለስብአ ፡ ከመ ፡ ሠናየ'' ፡ ወመስተዐግሥ'' ፡ ወኄ ር። ፡፡ እስመ ፡ ሖርኩ ፡ ፡ ኅበ ፡ ውእቱ ፡ መከን ፡ በእንተ ፡ መፍቅድየ ፡ ም ስለ ፡ አግብርትየ ፡ ወአአማትየ ፡ ወቤትኩ ፡ ፡ ሀየ ፡፡ ወሶበ ፡ ኮን ፡ ሌሊተ ፡ መጽአ ፣ ኅቤኖ ፡ ውእቱ ፡ መነኮስ ፡ ወሬዛ ፡ ላሕይ ፡ ፡ እንዘ ፡ እነውም ፡ አ ነ፡ቆመ¹⁸ ፡ ላዕሌየ¹⁹ ፡ ወፈቀደ ፡ ከመ ፡ ያኅሥረኒ²⁰፡ ወሰበ²¹ ፡ ኢጸራኅኩ ፡ ወኢጸዋዕኩ²² ፡ እምአእማትየ²3 ፡ እምአርኰስኒ²4 ፡ ወእምረሰየኒ²5 ፡ ኅፍ ረት26 ። ወሶበ ፡ ስምወ21 ፡ መኰንን28 ፡ ዝንተ ፡ ነገረ ፡ ለአከ ፡ በጊዜሃ ፡ ኅ በ ፡ ውእቱ ፡ ምኔት ፡ ብዙኃነ² ፡ ሐራ ፡ ወሰብአ ፡ አፍራስ ፡ ወዐገቱ" ፡ ውእቱ31 ፡ ምኔት32 ፡ ወአኅዝዎ33 ፡ ለአው ጋንዮስ ፡ ወለኵሎሙ ፡ መነክ ሳት ፡ ወወሰድዎሙ ፡ ኅበ ፡ መኰንን ፡፡ ወሶበ ፡ ርእዮሙ34 ፡ መኰንን3 ፡ ለአው ጋንዮስ³6 ፡ ቅዱስ ፡ ወለመነከሳቱ³7 ፡ ኢተናገሮሙ³6 ፡ ወኢምንተ 2³⁹ ፡ ውእቱ⁴⁰ ፡ ጊዜ ፡ አላ ፡ ባሕቱ ፡ ተመይጠ ፡ ኅበ ፡ ሊቀ ፡ መሳፍንቲ ሁ** ፡ ወይቤሎ ፡ ንሣእ** ፡ ዝንተ** ፡ ወሬዛ ፡ ወመነከሳት** ፡ ወደዮሙ** ፡ ውስተ" ፣ ምቅሕ ፡ ወኰንኖሙ * ፣ በዘዘዚአሁ ፡ ኰንኔ * ፡ ወኮን ፡ ዐቢይ * ፡ ሐዘን50 ፡ ውስተ51 ፡ ሀገር52 ፡ እለስክንድርያ53 ፡ በእንተ ፡ እሉ ፡ ቅዱሳን54 ፡

a corr. orh ??: b corr.; man. prim. om. L. c corr.; man. prim. ACh:

፤ እለእስክንድርያ ፡ B, g. L.; አለ ፡ እስክንድርያ ፡ C. 2 በዓቢይ ፡ BC. 3 ጋፍ ረት : B, tr. ኃዘን : ወብካይ : ወኃፍረት : C. 4 ወንዘን : B. 5 ወፆራ : BC. ⁶ እስ : እስክንድርደ : BC. ፣ tr. እነግረከ : ስምዓኒ : BC. ⁸ መካነ : BC, g. l. 9 መነከሳት : BC, g. l. 10 ሥናየ : B, tr. ሥናይ : ወሬዛ : C. 11 ሳሀይ : B, ወሳ ስዩ: ሥናይ: C. 12 h. om. BC, recte; o pro H C. 13 om. BC, recte. 14 m ስተዓ7ሥ ; BC. 15 ወከመ ; ኔር ; BC. 16 ወቦአኩ ; C. 17 ሥናየ ; ሳህይ ; BC. 18 ወቅመ : BC, g. l. 19 ንቤየ : C. 20 ይሕሥረኒ : B, ደውስበኒ : C; l. ደኅስረኒ : 21 ሰበሰ : C. 22 አምአንብር ነየ : add. B. 23 ወ pro አም B. 24 አምአርኩብኒ : BC. 25 ወአምረስየኒ : C. 26 ጋፍረተ : BC; /. ነፍረተ : 27 ስምዓ : BC. ²⁸ om. B. ²⁹ ብዙኃ: BC. ³⁰ ወዓ7ቱ: B, ወዓ7ትዎ: C. ³¹ ውእተ: B. A ³² ምኔተ : B. ³³ ወአኃዝዎ : C. ³⁴ ርአዮ : BC. 35 om. C. praef. C. ³⁶ tr. ስቅዱስ : አውጋንዮስ : C. ³⁷ ወለመነኮሳት : BC. ³⁸ ወ praef. B; ኢተና 72: C. 39 ወኢ om. C. 40 ውአተ: BC. 41 መሳፍንተ: C. 42 om. C. 43 ለዝንተ : C. 44 ወለመነከሳቱ : B, ወለመነከሳት : C. 45 ወ om. B, ወድኖሙ : C. 46 ቤተ : add. BC. 47 ወኩ ነን : B, ወኩ ነንምም : C, /. ወኩ ንኖም : 48 ዙ 15: BC. 49 om. B. tr. 3H3: 90, 2: C. 50 3H3: B. 51 400 : C. 52 U 72: B, om. C. 53 አለአስክንድርያ: B, አለ: አስክንድርያ: C. 54 om. C.

መነከሳት ፡ በእንተነ ፡ ዘይትኬነኑ² ፡፡ ወበሣልስተን ፡ ዕለት ፡ አዘዘ ፡ መኰ **ንን ፡ ያምጽእዎ ፡ ለአበ ፡ ምኔት ፡ ኅቤሁ ፡፡ ወአውፅእዎ' ፡ ለቅ**ዱስ ፡ እን ዘ፡ ፡ እሱር፡ ፡ በሰናስል ፡ ወአቀምዎ ፡ ቅድመ ፡ መኰንን ፡ ወይቤሎ ፡ ቅ ዱስ፣ ፡ ንዓ ፡ ኅቤየ ፡ አውሬዛ^{\$} ፡ ላሕየ^{\$} ፡፡ ወሶበ ፡ ቀርበ^{*} ፡ ኅቤሁ ፡ ወይቤ ሎ¹⁰ ፡ አሌለከ¹¹ ፡ ከመዝኑ ፡ ጽሑፍ ፡ ውስተ¹² ፡ ወንጌልክሙ ፡ ወከመዝ ኑ¹³ ፡ አዘዘክሙ ፡ ክርስቶስክሙ¹⁴ ፡ ከመ ፡ ትግበሩ ፡ ግብረ¹⁵ ፡ ዝሙት¹⁶ ፡ ዘሬቀድክ ፡ ከመካ ፡ ታኅሥራ ፡ ለዛቲ ፡ ብእሲተነ፣ ፡ ክብርት ፡፡ ወሶበ ፡ ስ ምዐነፃ ፡ ቅዱስ²ባ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ ነገሮ²ነ ፡ ለመኰንን²ነ ፡ አትሐተ ፡ ርእ ስ ፡ አሐተ²² ፡ ጊዜ ፡ ወአእመረት ፡ ከመ ፡ እግዚእን ፡ ኢየሱስ ፡ ክርስቶ ስ ፡ አፍቀረ23 ፡ ወፈቀዴ24 ፡ ይክሥት ፡ ሕቡአቲሃ25 ፡ ወያርኢ26 ፡፡ ወትቤ ፡ በማእከለ ፡ ንቡአን²፣ ፡ ይእቲ ፡ ብእሲት ፡ አንተ²፥ ፡ ትቤ ፡ አን²፥ ፡ አበስኩ ፡ ላዕሌሃ ፡ ከመ30 ፡ ትሌልቶ31 ፡ ወአምጽእዋ32 ፡ ትቁም33 ፡ ቅድሜሮ34 ፡ ዝ የ³⁵ ። ወአዘዘ ፡ መኰንን ፡ ያምጽእዋ ፡ ለይእቲ³⁶ ፡ ብእሲት³⁷ ። ወሰበ ፡ በጽሐት ፡ ቅድሚሆሙ ፡ ጸርጎት³ ፡ ቅድስት ፡ በቅድሚሆሙ³ ፡ ወበቅ ድሜሃ40 ፡ ወትቤ ፡ አኮ፡ በእንቲአኪ41 ፡ አርኵስት42 ፡ ዘእከሥት ፡ ዘንተ ፡ ምሥጢረ ፡ ዮም ፡ አላ ፡ ከመ ፡ ይሴባሕ⁴³ ፡ ስመ ፡ እግዚእየ⁴⁴ ፡ ወአምላ ኪየ' ፣ አ.የሱስ ፣ ክርስቶስ ፣ ወከመ ፣ ይድኅኑ ' ፣ እሉ ፣ አኃውዮ' ፣ እም ዝንቱ ፡ ኵነኔ ፡፡ ወእምዝ ፡ ተመይጠት ፡ ኅበ ፡ አቡሃ ፡ መኰንን ፡ ወትቤ ሎ ፡ ለእመ ፡ ነገርከከ⁴⁸ ፡ አነ ፡ ጽድቀ ፡ ትኴንንኑ" ፡ ዛቲ⁵⁰ ፡ ብእሲት ፡ ሐ

^a suppl. corr.

1 om. B. 2 አለ : pro H B. 3 ወበሥልስት : B, g. l., ወበማልስ : C. 4 ወ om. B, @h \$ 27 . C. 5 h ?t : B. 6 Our C : B. 7 A praef. B, q. l., om. C. 8 አወሬዛ : BC, g. l. 9 ባህደ : B, እሑደ : C. 10 ወ om. BC. 11 አሌ : ለከ : BC. 12 A pro or At : BC. 13 o om. B. 14 hor : om. BC. 13 om. C. 16 ዝሙተ : C. 17 om. B. 18 ብእሲተ : BC, g. l. 19 ስምዓ : BC, add. H3t : C. 20 ቅዱስ: B, g. l. 21 om. C. 22 አሐቲ: C. 23 አፍቅራ: C. 24 ከመ: BC. 25 36* Aty : BC, 1. 36* Aty : 26 om. B man. prim., suppl. corr. 27 7. ቡላን : B, g. L, ፖቡአን : C. 28 እንተ : B, g. L; አማን : በከመ : ተብል : አንተ : C. pro አንተ : ተቤ : 29 om. B. 30 በከመ : B, om. C. 31 ተሔልዩ : B, ባሕቱ : **አዝዝ :** C. 32 **Φ** om. B, recte; **ደምጽአዋ :** C. 33 **Φ** praef. B. 34 om. BC. 35 07757C: Hit: add. C. 36 PAt: om. BC. 37 om. C. 38 ጸርኃት : B, **ጸርሐት:** C. ³⁹ om. B, ቅድመ: መኩዝ: C. ⁴⁰ መ om. B, **በ** om. C. 41 om. C. 42 እ om. C. 43 ይሰባሕ : C, g. l. 44 እንዚአብሔር : B. 45 ወአ ምሳክነ : B. 46 ይድኃኑ : BC. 47 አኃው : B, /. አንውየ : 48 ነገርኩከ : BC, q. 1. 49 73751 : B, 773131 : C. 50 A praef. B.

ሳዊተ' ፡፡ ወይቤ ፡ መኰንን ፡ በል² ፡ አወሬዛ³ ፡ ዘሀሎ' ፡ ኀቤክ ፡ ወትብ ሎ⁵ ፣ አቅርበኒ ፣ ኀቤከ ፣ ወይሖር⁶ ፣ ሰብአ ፣ እምዝየ ፣ ከመ ፣ እተናገር⁷ ፣ ምስሌየከ፥ ፡ አሐተ ፡ ጊዜ ፡፡ ወአዘዘ ፡ መኰንን ፡ ከመ ፡ ይስድድነ ፡ ሰብ እ¹⁰ ፡ አቅረበት¹¹ ፡ ወቀርበት¹² ፡ ኅቤሁ ፡ ወሥጠጠት ፡ አንቀጸ ፡ ልብሳ¹³ ፡ እንግድዓሃነ፡ ፡፡ ወትቤሎ ፡ ነጽር ፡ ኅቤየ ፡፡ ወርኢ ፡፡ ላዕለ ፡፡ ፍጥረትየ፡፡ ፡ አ መኰንን ፡ አነ ፡ ይእቲ 16 ፡ ወለተከ ፡ አው ጋንዮስ17 ፡ ወንበርኩ 18 ፡ ዘንተ ፡ ኵሉ¹⁹ ፣ በእንተ¹⁹ ፣ ፍቅረ ፣ እግዚእየ²⁰ ፣ ክርስቶስ ። ወሶበ ፡ ርእየ ፡ መኰ ንን ፡ ዘንተ ፡ መንክረ ፡ ዐቢኖ²¹ ፡ ስረረ ፡ ኅበ ፡ ወለቱ ፡ አው ጋንያ²² ፡ ወሐ ቀፋ ፣ ወበከየ23 ። ወይቤ ፣ በአማን ፣ ወለትየ24 ፣ አንቲ ፡ ወዕቍረተ25 ፣ 0 ይንየ ፡ ወውለድየ ፡፡ ወበአማን26 ፡ እብለኪ ፡ ናሁ27 ፡ አን28 ፡ አማንኩ29 ፡ በአምላክኪ ፡ እግዚእየ30 ፡ ኢየሱስ ፡ ክርስቶስ ፡ አማላክ31 ፡ ዘበአማን ፡፡ ወአዘዘ ፡ በጊዜሃ ፡ ከመ ፡ ያውፅእዎሙ ፡ ለቅዱሳን32 ፡ መንኮሳት ፡ እምቤ ተ ፡ ሞቅሕ ፡ ወያምጽእዎሙ ፡ ኅቤሁ ፡፡ ወሶበ ፡ በጽሑ ፡ ኅቤሁ ፡ ናዝዞ ሙ ፡ ወእዘዘ33 ፡ ወአሥነየ ፡ ላዕሌሆሙ ፡ ወወሀበሙ ፡ ብዙ ኅ34 ፡ ንዋየ ፡ ወፈንዎሙ ፡ ውስተ ፡ መካኖሙ ፡፡ ወአዘዘ ፡ ለዘሞቱ ፡› ፡ እመንከሳት ፡› በጎበ37 ፡ ምኵናን ፡ ከመ ፡ ይግንዝዎሙ ፡ ወይቅብርዎሙ ፡፡ ወእምዝ ፡ ነ ሥአ ፣ ወአኅዛን፣ ፣ በእዴሁን፣ ነ ለውእቱ። ፣ ቅድስት። አው ጋንያ። ፣ ወበ አ ፣ ምስሌሃ። ፣ ውስተ ፣ ማኅደሩ ፣ በፍሥሓ። ፣ ወበኃሤት። ፡፡ ወሰበ ፣ ር እየታ ፡ እማ** ፡ ወድቃት** ፡ ላዕለ** ፡ እንግድዓሃ** ፡ ላዕለ** ፡ ወለታ** ፡ ወ

a corr.; man. prim. O10APor :?

ለወከ : ዘሎ : C, pro ዘሀሎ : ንቤከ : 5 ወተቤሎ : C, g. l. 6 ወይሑሩ : BC, g. l. ፣ **ንተናገር :** B, **ተተናገር :** C. ⁸ om. BC; /. ምስሌክ : ⁹ ይስድዱ : C; /. ይስ ደድ: 10 ሰብአ: BC. 11 አለ: B, om. C. 12 ቀርቡ: B. 13 አብስ: B, ል ብስ : C. 14 H praef. C; 1. አንግድላን : 15 ርአስያ : C. 16 ውእቱ : C. 17 አ ው ጋንድ : B, g. l. 18 ወ om. B, tr. ዘንተ : ዝሎ : ፖስርኩ : C. 19 om. B. 20 3 **ግዚአነ : ኢየሱስ :** C. ²¹ **ዓቢና :** BC. ²² አውጋንዮስ : C. ²³ om. B. ²⁴ tr. አን t: OATY: BC. 25 tr. OOALY: O<: 9278: BC. AX7A0: add. C. 26 OGU: C. 27 om. C. 28 om. BC. 29 AD Th : BC. 30 271121 : BC. ³¹ om. C. ³² tr. አምቤተ : ምቅሕ : ለመነኮሳት : BC, ቅዱሳን : om. BC. ³³ om. BC, recte. 34 11+2: BC. 35 121: PF: B. 36 mpht: B, minht: add. ምጽአቃሙ ; C. 37 በ om. C. 38 tr. ለወለፑ : ቅድስተ : አውጋንዮስ : ወአ **ጋዛ :** C. ³⁹ እዴሃ : B, በእዴሃ : C. ⁴⁰ ለወለቱ : B, g. l.; om. C. ⁴¹ om. C. 42 በፍሐ : B. 43 ወበሐሤት : B. 44 ለወለታ : add. B. 45 ወድቀት : BC, g. l. 46 ዲበ : B, በ C. 47 /. አንንድኣን : 49 om. B, ሰወሰታ : C.

አኅዘት' ፣ ተአምኃ² ፣ ወትብኪ³ ፣ ወትቤ' ፣ አወለትየ⁵ ፣ አክኑፄ ፣ ድል ወ፣ ፡ ትምሕሪ፣ ፡ እመኪ ፡ ሕዝንተ፣ ፡ ወጽምአት። ፡ ወጽምውተ። ፡ ወን ብዕተ¹¹ ፡ ወቈስለ¹² ፡ ልብየ ፡ በኍጎ¹³ ፡ ዝንቱ¹⁴ ፡ ኵሉ¹⁵ ፡ ዓለም¹⁶ ፡ ወዓመ ታት'' ፡ በእንቲአኪ'' ፡፡ ወነሥአ ፡ አቡሃ ፡ መክርያ ፡ ወጕድበ ፡ ወቦአ'' ፡ ቤተ ፡ ጣይታቱ20 ፡ ወሰበረ21 ፡ ተሎ ፡ አማልክቲሁ ፡ ዘንበረ ፡ እንዘ ፡ ይመ ልከሙ ፡፡ ወእምዝ ፡ ወۇአ ፡ ወነበረ ፡ ዲበ ፡ መንበረ ፡፡ ምኵናኑ ፡፡ ወአ ዘዘ ፡ አዋዲ 23 ፡ ከመ ፡ ያርሕዉ 24 ፡ አብያተ ፡ ክርስቲናት 25 ፡ ወይማብኡ ፡ ክርስቲያን²፡ ፡ ውስቲ²፣ ፡ ሃይማኖቶሙ ። ወይትመሀሩ²፡ ፡ ሕጎሙ ፡ ዘክመ ፡ ያለምዱ ፡ ወያማስኑ ፡ አብያተ ፡ ጣዖታት²9 ፡፡ ወተፈሥሐት ፡ ሀገረ ፡ እለ ስክንድርያ³፡ ፡ ወኵሉ ፡ አይያሚሃ ፡ ለግብጽ ፡ በይእቲ³ነ ፡ ዕለት ፡፡ ወተን ሥአ32 ፡ ወሖረ ፡ ዘአንበለ33 ፡ አሣእን34 ፡ እስከ ፡ በጽሐ ፡ ኅበ ፡ ኤጲስ ፡ ቆ ጵስ ፡ ዘሀገረ ፡ እለስክንድርያ³ኝ ፡፡ ወተጠምቀ ፡ ውእቱ ፡ ወኵሉ ፡ ሰብአ ፡ ቤቱ ፡ በስመ ፡ አብ ፡ ወወልድ ፡ ወመንራስ ፡ ቅዱስ ፡፡ ወሶበ ፡ በጽሐ ፡ ዜ ናሁ36 ፣ ጎበ36 ፣ ንጉሥ ፡ ሮሜ ፡ ዘውእቱ37 ፣ ሢሞ ፡ ላዕለ ፡ ሀገረ ፡ እለስክ ንድርያ38 ፡፡ ወሶበ ፡ አእመረ ፡ ንጉሥ38 ፡ ከመ40 ፡ ተጠምቀ ፡ ወአምን ፡ በ እግዚእን ፡ ኢየሱስ ፡ ክርስቶስ ፡፡ ወለአከ'' ፡ ኅቤሁ'' ፡ መጽሐፈ ፡ መልእ ክት ፡ ዘይብል* ፡ እፎአ ፡ ጾርከ* ፡ ወአብጽሕከ* ፡ ለዓሊወ* ፡ ትእዛዝያ ፡ ወሕግየ ፡ ወሰበርከ47 ፡ አማልክትየ ፡ ወአስተኅቀርከ48 ፡ መንግሥተነ49 ፡ ወተለውከ ፡ ክርስቶስ50 ፡ ዘአይሁድ ፡ ስቀልዎ ፡፡ ወአእምር51 ፡ ይእዚኒ52 ፡ አንተ ፡ እመኢ ገባእከ⁵³ ፡ እም ፡ ዝንቱ ፡ ምክር⁵⁴ ፡ ከመ⁵⁵ ፡ እኴንን ፡ ሥጋ

፡ ወአጋዘታ : C. ² ተአምኃ : B, om. C. ³ ወትበኪ ነ B, ወበክየተ : C. ₄ ወ ተቤባ : B. \$ አቤ : ሲተ : B. \$ ኑ om. C. 7 ድልው : B, ድልወተ : C. \$ ተ ምሐሪ : C. 🤋 ኀዝንተ : BC. 10 om. B, ወምውተ : C. 11 om. C. 12 ወቂ ለተ: C. 13 ብዙኃ: B, በብዙኃ: C. 14 ዘንተ: B. 15 አሎ: B. 16 om, BC. 17 ዓመታተ : B, ወ om. C. 18 በአንቲአሃ : B. 19 ንበ : add. BC. 20 ጣዖታት : B. 21 OALIB. 22 om. BC. 23 9PE: C; J. OPE: 24 SCHOL: BC. 25 hCALEY: B, hCALEST: C, q. l. 26 om. B. 27 1A: pro oAt: B. 28 ወይሜህሩ : B, ወይምሀሩ : C. 29 ጣዖት : B. 30 አለአስክንድርያ : B. አስ ከንድርያ: C. 31 በውአተ: B, በይአቲ: C. 32 ወ om. B. 33 om. B, man. prim.; suppl. corr. 34 om. B, man. prim.; suppl. corr.; XMO7: C. 35 XAX ስክንድርደ : B, እስክንደርደ : C. ³⁶ om. C. ³⁷ ዝውእተ : C. ³⁸ እስአስክንድ C. P: B, አስክንድር. P: C. 39 om. BC. 40 ውእተ: add. B. 41 ወ om. B. ¹² tr. መጽሐፈ : መልእክት : ንቤሁ : C. ¹³ እንዘ : ይብል : C. ¹⁴ ያርክ : BC. 45 ወአብጽሐከ : B; g. l.; ወበዳሕከ : C. 46 l. ለዐሊወ : 47 ወሶበ : ርኢከ : C. 48 ወአስተጋቀርስ : BC. 49 መንግሥትየ : C. 50 ሃ affix. BC. 51 ወአአምር : BC. 52 1 om. C. 53 AAm : 2.70 h : C. 54 HC : C. 55 om. C.

ከ ፡ ከከ ፡ ኪአሁ ፡ ኵንኔ ፡፡ ወሶበ ፡ አንበበ² ፡ ፊልጶስ ፡ መኰንን ፡ መጽሐ ፎ ፡ ለንጉሥ ፡ ዕልው ፡ ተፍአ³ ፡ ሳዕለ ፡ መጽሐፋ ፡ ወሥጠጠ ፡ ወኢያግ ብአ ፡ ሎቱ' ፡ ቃለ ፡ ወኢፈነወ ፡ ኅቤሁ ፡ ላእካነ ፡፡ ወሶበ ፡ ርእዩ ፡ ሰብአ ፡ እለስክንድርያ ፡ ሥናየ ፡ ግብሮ ፡ ለዝንቱ ፡ ብእሲ ፡ ቡሩክ ፡ ወጽንዐ ፡ ለግብጽ12 ፣ ዘእምኵሉ ፣ መንበር ። ወሤምዎ ፣ ሊቀ ፡ ጳጳሳት ፡ ላዕለ ፡ እለ ስክንድርያነን ፡ ወነበረ ፡ ዓመተነፋ ፡ ወወር ጎ * ነ5 ፡ ሊቀነ6 ፡ ጳጳሳት ነ7 ፡ ወመጽ አ¹⁸ ፡ እምድኅረዝ¹⁹ ፡ እለስክንደ ርያ²⁰ ፡ ክልአ²¹ ፡ መኰንን ፡ ወፈቀደ ፡ ከ መ22 ፡ ይቅትሎ ፡ ለፊልጶስ^b ፡ ሊቀ ፡ ጳጳሳት ፡ ወኢ ተክሀሎ23 ፡ በግሀድ ስ²4 ። ወባሕቱ ፡ በኅቡእ²5 ፡ ፈነወ ፡ ሎቱ²5 ፡ ውእቱ²6 ፡ መኰንን ፡ ዕልው ፡ ሰብአ ፡ እኩያነ²፡ ፡ ከሐዲያነ²፣ ፡ ወተመሰልዎ²፡ ፡ ለቅዓስ²፡ ፡ ፊልጶስ ፡ በአ ምሳለ ፡ ክርስቲያን ፡፡ ወቦሎ ፡ ኅቤሁ ፡ እንዘ ፡ ሀሎ ፡ ቀዊሞ ፡ ይኤሊ ፡ ው ስተ ፡ ቤተ ፡ ክርስቲያን ፡፡ ወቀተልዎ ፡ ወሞተ ፡ ሰማሪት ፡ ዐቢይ³⁰ ፡ ሰማ ዕቱ³¹ ፡ ለክርስቶስ ፡፡ ወቅድስት ፡ አውጋንያ ፡ ወእማ ፡ ወክልኤ³² ፡ ሕዕዋ ን33 ፡ እለ ፡ ተጠምቁ ፡ ምስሌሃ ፡ ወነበሩ34 ፡ ምስለ ፡ አው ጋንያ ፡ ውስተ ፡ መከን ። ወሶበ ፡ አእመረ ፡ ኤጲስ ፡ ቆጶስ ፡ ዘሮሚያ³ኝ ፡ ዜናሃ³ኝ ፡ ለቅድስ ት³⁷ ፡ አው.ጋንያ ፡ ለአከ³⁸ ፡ ይኅሥሥዋ ፡ ወያምጽእዋ ፡ ኅቤሁ³⁹ ፡ ርእዮ ሙ*0 ፡ ወተፈሥሐ*1 ፡ ዐቢሮ*2 ፡ ወባረከ*3 ፡ ላዕሌሆሙ ። ወንሥአ* ፡ ለአ ው ጋንያ ፡ ወፈነዋ ፡ ውስተ ፡ ዐቢይ'' ፡ ምኔት ፡ ወባረከ' ፡ ኤጲስ ፡ ቆጶስ ፡ ላዕለ ፡ አው ጋንያ ፡ ወሤማ ፡ እመ ፡ ምኔተ ፡ ለመከነ ፡ መነከሳት ፡ ወ ከና'' ፡ ታሕተ ፡ እዴሃ ፡ ፫፻' ፡ መነኮሳት ፡፡ ወለእሙንቱስ' ፡ ሕልዋ

^a corr.; man. prim. & LARA:?

ን' ፡ መነከሳት ፡ ነሥአሙ ፡ ኤጲስ ፡ ቆጶስ ፡ ወሢም ³² ፡ ለ፩ላዕለ ፡ ሀገረ ፡ አፍራቅያ ፡ ወለክልኡ ፡ ሳዕስ ፡ ሀገረ ፡ ቀርጣግያ ፡ ፡፡ ወእምድኅረ ፡ ብኵኅ ፡ ፡ መዋዕል ፡ ተንሥአ ፡ ላዕለ ፡ ሀገረ ፡ ሮምያ ፡ ንጉሥ ፡ ዓማፂ ፡ ፡ ወዐላዊ ፡ ወከሐዲ፣ ፡ ወአግብአ ፡ ጣዖታተ ፡ ወአዘዘ ፡ ከመ ፡ ይዕጽዉ፡ ፡ አዘዘ፡ ፡ አ ብያተ ፡ ክርስቲያናተ'' ፡ ወመክነ ፡ መነከሳት'' ፡ ቅዱሳን ፡ ወምኔታተ'' ፡ ወወፅአት ፡ ዛቲ ፡ ቅድስት ፡፡ ፡ እመካን ፡፡ ነ ከመ ፡ ዘይወፅእ ፡ ፌረሳዊ ፡ ለተ ቀትሎነ፥ ፡ ዕደውነ፣ ፡ ወተቀወመቶነ፥ ፡ ወተጋደለቶነ፣ ፡ በእንተ ፡ ሃይማኖተ ፡ ክርስቶስ¹⁸ ፡ ወአስተኅፈረቶ⁵¹⁹ ፡ በቅድመ ፡ 7ጹ ፡፡ ወውእተ ፡ ጊዜ ፡ አዘ ዘ ፡ ለኰንኔሃ²⁰ ፡ ወኢያንተጉ²ነ ፡ ኰንኖታ ፡ እኩያን²፡ ፡ እስከ ፡ ፈጸመት ፡ ስ ምዓ ፡ ወነሥአት ፡ አክሊለ ፡ በኅበ23 ፡ ክርስቶስ24 ፡፡ ወያጸንይ25 ፡ ለዘ ፡ ተወ ከለ ፡ ላዕሌሃ26 ፡ ወላዕሌሁ ፡ ወለዘ° ፡ የኅሥሥ27 ፡ ሥምረቶ28 ፡፡ ወንሥአ ሎ²⁹ ፡ ለእግዚአን³⁰ ፡ ኢኖሱስ ፡ ክርስቶስ ፡ ወልደ ፡ እግዚአብሔር³¹ ፡ ቀዳማ ዊ ፡ ከመ ፡ የሀበን ፡፡ ሥርየተ 32 ፡ በጸሎታ ፡ ለቅድስት ፡ አው ጋንያ 33 ፡ ወአቡ ሃ³4 ፡ ፊልጶስ ፡ ሊቀ ፡ ጳጳሳት ፡ ሰማዕት ፡ ወበትንብልናሃ ፡ ለሕግዝሕትን ፡ ማር ያም ፡ እሙ35 ፡ ለብርሃን36 ፡ ወበጸሎተ37 ፡ ሚካኤል ፡ ወንብርኤል ፡ ይምኅረ ነ³ ፡ አብ ፡፡ ስብሐት³ ፡ ለቅዱስ⁴ ፡ ለሥሉስ ፡ ለዓለመ፡ ዓለም^d ፡ አሜን ᠅≣᠅

* corr.; man. prim. ሥሞ:? b MS. አስተጓረት: c corr.; man. prim. ውዘለዘ: d corr.; man. prim. ስዳለመ : ዳለም:

1 om. B, tr. መያኮሳት : ሕፅዋን : C; l. ኅጽዋን : 2 ወ om. C. 3 አርጥንደ ÷ B, ቅርጣንደ : C. 4 ብዙኅ : BC. 5 / ዐማደ : 6 tr. ወክሐዴ : ወዓላዊ : B, tr. ወ ከሀዲ : ወዓሳዊ : C. 7 /. ወከሓዲ : 8 ይዕፅዉ : B, ይፅዉ : C. 9 om. BC, recte. 10 ክርስቲደናት i BC. 11 om. BC. 12 ንጽሕት : BC. 13 አመካና : BC, g. l. 14 **ስተቃተሎ :** BC, g. l. 15 **ዕድው :** C. 16 **ተቃወመት :** B, ወተቃውሞት : C, l. ወተቃወመት : 17 ወተጋድሎት : C. 18 ክርስቲያን : C. 19 ወአስተጋፈረት : BC. 20 በዙነኔሃ : B, ሳዕለ : አውጋንደ : ዙነኔ : ዓቢያ : C; /. ለዙነኔሃ : 21 ወ om. B, ወ አደንተጉ : C. 22 tr. አኩደን : ኩንኖታ : B, g. l.; ዙነኔ : ዕዑበ : C. 23 አምነበ : C. 24 አ7ዚ አብሔር : C. 25 ዚያ እን : BC. 26 ሳዕሌን : ወ om. BC. 27 ወለዘ የጋሥሥ : BC. 28 ጸሎቶሙ : ወበረከቶሙ : የሃሱ : ምስለ : ንብሮሙ : ወልደ : 2ዮ CZA : A9Am : 9Am : 2027 : add. B; hinc ad fin. tot. om. C, ALht : AHt : ቅ.ድስት ፡ አውጋንደ ፡ ወጸሎተ ፡ አቡሃ ፡ ፊልጶስ ፡ ሲቀ ፡ ጳጳሳት ፡ የሃሱ ፡ ምስለ ፡ ንግሥ ትነ : ወለተ : 2ዮርጊስ : (ወምስለ : አመታ : ወለተ : ሥላሴ : add. corr.) ለዓለመ : ዓ ለም ፦ አሜን ፦ add. 29 ወንሕዘ : ንስአሎ : B, g. l. 30 በእግዚአነ : ወልደ : om. B. 31 A praef. B. 32 ACT: B, g. l. 33 to. 73: B. 34 ONRAT: A **ቡሃ :** B. 35 አመ : B. 36 Λ om. B. 37 O om. B. 38 ይምን(1. h)21 : λ ብ : om. B; ወበጸሎተ : አሎሙ : መሳአክት : ወሲቃነ : መሳእክት : አእሳፈ : አእሳፋ አሜን: add. B. 39 ወ praef. B. 40 tr. ስሥሉስ: ቅዱስ: B.

በጸሎታ' ፡ ወበስእለታ ፡ ወበንጽሕናሃ ፡ **ለአው ጋንያ ፡ ወበቅድስናሁ ፡ ለፌ** ልጶስ ፡ አቡሃ ፡ ይዕቀቦ ፡ **ለአቡን ፡ ዮሐንስ ፡ ለዘአጽሐፎ ፡ ይጽሐፎ ፡ ውስ** ተ ፡ መጽሐፈ ፡ ሕይወተ ፡ በሰማያት ፦ **አሜን** ፦ ወአሜን ፦ ፦፤፦፤፦፤፦፤፦

፡ በጸሎታ : ad fin. tot. om. BC; ወፌድፋደስ : ሰአጽሐፊሁ : ወልደ : 2ኖር2ስ : ይጽሐፍ : ስም : እግዚአብሔር : በመንግሥተ : ስማደተ : ሰዓሰመ : ዓለ : (/. ዓሰም :) አሜን ፦ ለዘጸሐፎ : ወለዘአጽሐፎ : ለዘአንበቦ : ወለዘተርጕም : ወለዘስምዓ : ቃላቲ ሁ : ይጽሐፍ : ስሞሙ : ንበ : ዓምደ : ብርሃን : በቀለመ : ወርቅ : ወይደምሮሙ : ንበ : ከብካበ : መርዓ : ስማደዊ : አሜን ∻ add. B.

THE STORY OF EUGENIA AND PHILIP

In the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit, one God. The story of the holy Eugenia and the story of her father the holy martyr Philip the patriarch. Now there reigned over the country of Rome an unbelieving and wicked tyrant whose name was Commodus, who worshipped idol gods. He put over the city of Alexandria the pagan man whose name was Philip. And he had a wife who believed, but in secret for fear of her husband. And she bore him a daughter, stately and beautiful, and her name was Eugenia. And when the wretch had come and entered into the city of Alexandria, he commanded them to close the churches and he drove out the Christians. And his daughter was a virgin; and she learned all the wisdom of Rome and all the interpretation of books. And when it befell that her days were fifteen years, many princes sought her from her father to marry her. And the wicked prince her father spoke to her and said to her, O my daughter, know that many princes and kings seek thee from me. Tell me what thou dost wish. What hast thou to say? And she answered her father and said to him, The love of wealth and riches does not become thee, O my father, but rather love of mercy and love of goodness and the doing of good works.

And one day after this, when the blessed one was reading the letter of Paul, and was interpreting his excellent words, she learned the faith of his spiritual words, and there entered into her heart the desire for repentance and for the garment of monasticism. And one day she asked her father to command her to go out to the country of the city of Alexandria, that she might find comfort and have her eves opened. And when her father heard this, he rejoiced greatly, and he sent with her two eunuchs, handsome and pure, to guard her until she should return. And while she was walking and finding comfort, she came to a convent of monks, and she heard them read the psalm which says, The gods of the peoples are demons, but the Lord made the heavens. And when she heard this, she interpreted and told her eunuchs the interpretation of the psalm, and she said, See that my father, and all they who are with him, worship the demons and 1 Satans. And it behooves us to seek the interpretation of the Scriptures and the spiritual glory of eternal life, good for our souls. And her eunuchs accepted what she said. And they answered her and said to her, How does it become us, O

¹ Or, even the.

mistress, to save our soul? And she answered them and said to them, It is fitting that you cut off the hair of my head, and then I will put on man's attire, and we three will go unto the abbot of this blessed place; for I have heard concerning him that he does many great wonders, but he does not look upon the face of woman. And the eunuchs did as she commanded them; and they rose up and went, until they came unto the gate of the monastery. And they knocked, and they opened to them the gate of the monastery. And they came unto the church and prayed. And when they had finished, they went unto the abbot of that blessed place, whose name was Theodorus, a spiritual man; much do they tell of the goodness of this abbot, that he carried fire in his garment, and it did not burn, and he bore it whithersoever he would. And when they beheld this holy abbot, and saw the excellence of his doing, they bowed down unto him, and he blessed them and said to them, From whence are ye, my beloved ? and what are the names of each one of you? And the maiden answered him and said to him, O saint of the Lord, as for me, my name is Eugenius, and my father worships idols; and as for these youths, they are my brothers. And the abbot said to them, Remain, O my children, and the will of Jesus Christ shall be done.

And while he was talking with them and teaching them there came into the monastery a sorcerer, with a great multitude of people, to contend with the abbot about the word of Christ our Lord. But the abbot was learned in the word of all the spiritual scriptures. And the abbot talked with the sorcerer, and he was not able to convert him. And the abbot said to the sorcerer, Let them kindle a great fire in the midst of this place, and I will go into the fire; and do thou also go in after me, and the one of us that comes forth alive, and is not burned, we shall know that his god is the true God. And the sorcerer was pleased with this plan. And when the fire was kindled, the abbot rose up and all the company with him, and they went with him there, and the maiden with her eunuchs, and they came unto the place. And the abbot drew near unto the fire, and signed his face with the sign of the cross and entered into the fire with his garments and with his shoes; and he drew near and stood in the fire half an hour of the day. And the fire was cold, and he came forth from the midst of it and not one of the hairs of his head nor one of the fibres¹ of his garments was burned. And the multitude wondered at him for this marvel and they glorified God. And then they turned unto the sorcerer, and said to him, Arise, and go into the fire, even as the abbot went in, that we may know the might of thy god in this fire. And they made the sorcerer to draw near unto the fire, while he trembled, and when he drew near unto the fire, it blazed up and burned and seized his head and his beard. And then he cried out and shouted and implored the bishop saying, Save me, O lord, from the burning of the fire, for I believe in thy God. Jesus Christ the Nazarene. And when the abbot heard this word from him, he took him by his hand and brought him forth from the fire. And when the multitude saw this, they wondered at it and glorified God, and said, Our Lord Jesus Christ thy God, O our father, is in truth the true God. And the sorcerer entreated the abbot to baptize him in the name of the Father and the Son and the Spirit. And he baptized him

¹ Or, "any of the nap."

and all the multitude that came with him, and he taught them the word of life and he blessed them and prayed and spoke unto (?) them, and they went forth rejoicing and glorifying him, and they worshipped and worship our God Jesus Christ.

And Eugenius and her two eunuchs asked the abbot to baptize them and clothe them with the clothing of monasticism, and the holy one did so. And Eugenius and the two eunuchs abode three years, observing prayers and the reading of the Psalms and many vigils, until their appearance was changed and their flesh was reduced exceedingly from much affliction, and she did not neglect the reading of the spiritual scriptures.

And then her father sent men to seek her, and he despatched many horses and riders of them to seek her in all the land and the region adjacent to Alexandria, and they sought her and did not find a trace of her. And her father also and her mother grieved for her with a grief exceeding great, and they began to lament and weep much. And from the greatness of his grief for her, her father commanded them to make for him an image in her image and in her likeness. And they made it and placed it in his house. And when he came in and went out, he looked upon it and bowed down to it, that he might be comforted for his daughter.

And the holy and blessed abbot of the monastery abode three years in that place. And after that our Lord Jesus Christ received his elect soul unto himself. And the monks of the place mourned exceedingly for him. And when the monks saw the goodness of Eugenia's way and the wisdom of his reading in the scriptures of spiritual divinity, their judgment was to make him abbot of the monastery over them. And they conferred together and said, There is no one who shall sit upon the throne of the abbot of this monastery except this youth. And now also come, let us ask this holy youth Eugenius. And they besought him concerning it and they appointed him and they made him abbot of the monastery over them, but they did not know that she was a female. And the holy one applied herself to the service of the monastery and to all that was done for providing for the wants of the place, the bringing of water and the cutting of wood and the cleansing and purifying of the place; and she cooked for them and went into the city and bought the necessaries of the monks; and as for her, she stood at the time of the hours of prayer in her¹ time always. And the monks knew no change from the former abbot of the monastery except her fair appearance. But this holy one, behold he benefitted them, as a strong horseman that is ready to fight with an enemy. And our Lord Jesus Christ gave her the fair gift of casting out demons and restoring the sick and opening the eyes of the blind.

And a noble woman of the great ones of Alexandria heard of the wonders of Eugenia the head of the monastery, and this woman had an unclean spirit upon her that distressed her much. And she said to her servants, Bring me unto the abbot of the monastery that he may restore me. And they did so, and she came unto the abbot of the monastery and fell at the feet of the saint of God, and said, Have compassion on me, O holy one of God, and deliver me from this my sickness. And the holy one prayed for her,

¹ Lit., "his."

and Satan departed from the woman, and thereafter she was healed, and she went away. And when she came to her palace she sent unto the abbot of the monastery many presents. And when the holy one of God saw the presents, he said, Return unto your lady, for it is meet for her that she distribute among you and among the needy.

And after many days the woman who had recovered from her sickness came unto the abbot of the monastery and prayed there, and she saw the excellent beauty of Eugenius and she thought that he was a young man, and Satan stirred up her heart and she loved him in wickedness. And when she went unto her dwelling she took much riches and gems, pearls¹ and fine raiment and bore it all until she brought it unto the gate of the monastery. And she called one of the monks, and said unto him, Be pleased to call to me here the abbot of the monastery that I may speak with him. And the monk went and told the saint, and said to him, O our father, behold there is at the gate of the monastery one that would talk with thee. And the holy one of God went forth, and when the woman saw him, her heart burned with the strength of her evil love, and she questioned him and said to him, If thou dost desire, my lord, to take this wealth, and gems, pearls, and clothing, leave this place, and thou shalt not afflict thy soul, and come with me that thou mayest marry me, for my husband is dead. And when Eugenius heard this word from the woman, he knew that this evil word was of the persuasion of Satan, the evil-doer. And he answered and said to her, Depart from me, O woman, and take thy raiment and thy wealth, because Satan has entered into thee.

And she went to Alexandria in great shame and grief, and Satan brought her and led her unto the governor of Alexandria. And she said to him, Hear me, let me tell thee. There is in a certain place a young monk that is handsome and pleasing, who appears to men to be patient and good. For because I had need, I went unto that place with my menservants and my maidservants and lodged there. And when it was night, there came unto me this pleasing young monk while I slept, and he stood over me and wished to humble me. And if I had not cried out and called one of my maidservants, he would have dishonored me and wrought me shame. And when the governor heard this speech, he sent straightway unto the monastery many soldiers and horsemen and they surrounded the monastery and seized Eugenius and all the monks and brought them unto the governor. And when the governor saw the holy Eugenius and his monks, he did not talk with them at all at that time, but merely turned to the chief of his praefects and said to him, Take this youth and the monks and cast them into fetters, and punish them each with his due punishment. And there was great grief in the city of Alexandria because of these holy monks because they were judged.²

And on the third day the governor commanded them to bring the abbot of the monastery unto him. And they brought the holy one bound with chains and set him before the governor. And he said unto the holy one, Come unto me, O pleasing youth. And when he drew near unto him, then he said to him, Woe be unto thee! Is it so written in your gospel, and has

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¹ Or, "gems of pearls."

your Christ so commanded you, that ye should do a deed of fornication, whereby thou hast desired to dishonor this noble woman? And when the holy one of God heard the word of the governor, he bowed down once and knew that our Lord Jesus Christ desired and wished to reveal her secrets and show them. And she said, in the midst of the assembled people, As for this woman who says that I have sinned against her, as ye think, cause her to come and stand before me here. And the governor commanded them to bring the woman. And when she came before them, the holy one cried out before them and before her and said, Not for thy sake, O unclean one, is it that I reveal this secret this day, but that the name of my Lord and my God Jesus Christ may be glorified, and that these my brethren may be saved from this punishment. Then she turned unto her father the governor and said to him, If I tell thee truth, wilt thou judge this lying woman? And the governor said, O youth, say what thou hast to say.¹ And she said unto him, Have me brought near unto thee, and let the people go forth hence, that I may speak once with thee. And the governor commanded that the people be removed, and she caused to draw near and she drew near unto him and she rent the opening of her garment upon her breast. And she said unto him, Gaze at me, and see my nature, O governor; I am thy daughter Eugenius, and I have done all this for the love of my Lord Jesus Christ. And when the governor saw this great wonder, he rushed unto his daughter and embraced her and wept; and he said, Thou art in truth my daughter and the apple² of my eye and my child. And verily I say to thee, behold I believe in thy god my Lord Jesus Christ, the true God.

And he commanded straightway that they should bring forth the holy monks from the prison and bring them unto him. And when they came unto him he comforted them, and he commanded and treated them kindly and he gave them much wealth and sent them to their place. And for those of the monks that had died from the punishment, he commanded that they should make a funeral and bury them. And then he rose up and took his daughter the holy Eugenia by the³ hand and came with her unto his abode with joy and gladness. And when her mother saw her she fell upon her breast upon her daughter, and she began to kiss her and she wept and said, O my daughter, is it not fitting that thou shouldest pity thy mother's grief and hunger and toil and tears? For my heart has been wounded in the length of all this age and these years for thy sake. And her father took a spade and an axe and he entered into the house of his idols and he broke all his gods which sat there, when he worshipped them. And then he went forth and sat upon his judgment seat and he commanded by a herald that they should open the churches and that Christians should return to their faith and should be taught their law as they were wont and should break down the house of the idols. And the city of Alexandria and all the region round about it rejoiced that day. And he rose up and went without shoes until he came unto the bishop of the city of Alexandria. And he was baptized, he and every man of his house, in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit.

And when the report of it came unto the king of Rome, who had placed

⁸ Lit., "his,"

¹ Lit., "what is with thee."

* Lit., "bag."

him over the city of Alexandria, and when the king knew that he had been baptized and believed on our Lord Jesus Christ, then he sent unto him a letter saying: How hast thou done,¹ and *how* has it ocurred to thee to disobey my command and my law and thou hast broken my gods and hast despised my authority and hast followed Christ whom the Jews crucified ? And now also know thou, if thou dost not turn from this opinion, I will punish thy flesh with every punishment. And when Philip the governor read the writing of the wicked king, he spat upon his letter and tore it, and he did not return to him a word, and did not send unto him legates. And when the men of Alexandria saw the goodness of the work of this blessed man and the strength of his faith, then the bishops of all the region of Egypt, from every place,² gathered together and they made him patriarch of Alexandria, and he presided a year and a month as patriarch.

And after that there came another governor to Alexandria, and he desired to slay Philip the patriarch. But it was not possible for him to do it openly. But secretly the wicked governor sent unto him evil, treacherous men, and they made themselves like the holy Philip in the guise of Christians; and they came unto him while he stood praying in a church. And they slew him and he died, a great martyr, the martyr of Christ. And the holy Eugenia and her mother and the two eunuchs who were baptized with her abode with Eugenia in a certain place. And when the bishop of Rome knew the story of the holy Eugenia, he sent *men* to seek her and bring her unto him. And when he saw them he rejoiced greatly, and blessed them. And he took Eugenia and sent her unto a great convent, and the bishop blessed Eugenia and he placed her as abbess of a place of nuns; and there were beneath her hand three hundred nuns. And as for those eunuchs that were monks, the bishop took them, *and* set one over the district of Africa and the other over the district of Carthage.

And after many days there arose over the city of Rome an unrighteous and wicked and unbelieving king, and he brought back the idols and commanded them to close the churches and places of the holy monks and the monasteries. And the holy one went forth from the place just as a horseman goes forth to fight with men, and she withstood him and strove with him because of the faith of Christ, and shamed him to his face. And then he gave orders for her punishment. And the wicked men did not cease tormenting her until she completed her testimony and received a crown for the sake of Christ. And he will protect him that trusts in her and in him, and him who seeks his favor. And let us ask our Lord Jesus Christ the son of God first (?) that he give us forgiveness through the prayer of the holy Eugenia and her father Philip the patriarch, the martyrs; and through the intercession of our lady Mary the mother of light and through the prayers of Michael and of Gabriel may the Father have compassion on us. Glory to the holy and triune for ever and ever. Amen.

Through the prayer and through the petition and through the sanctity of Eugenia and through the holiness of Philip her father, may he watch over our father John, him who caused this to be written; may he write him in the book of life in heaven. Amen and Amen.

² Or, "see."

¹ The original perhaps had, "How hast thou dared."

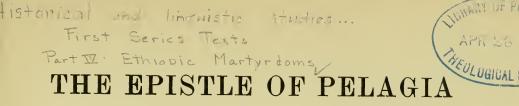
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THE EPISTLE OF PELAGIA

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BY

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THE EPISTLE OF PELAGIA

Under the name of Pelagia a number of saints and martyrs were venerated by the mediæval church, and various Pelagia legends are extant in Greek, Latin, and Syriac.¹ The Ethiopic Pelagia, however, differs materially from all of these, and while it presents resemblances to two of them, it is chiefly interesting as relating a legendary episode in the life of Paul, very like one for which Jerome has hitherto been the chief sponsor. The Epistle of Pelagia is preserved in three British Museum manuscripts, Oriental 686 (C), Oriental 687-8 (B), and Oriental 689 (A), which have already been described in these pages.² It stands tenth among the titles of 686 and 689, and eleventh among those of 687-8, only Sergius and Bacchus standing between Cyprian and Justa and Pelagia.³ Of these manuscripts B and C are of the eighteenth century, and A of the fifteenth. As in the publication of Thekla and Cyprian from these manuscripts (Thekla from AB, and Cyprian from ABC) the oldest manuscript has been preferred, and its text is presented, practically uncorrected, in the following pages, while all the variants of the younger manuscripts B and C, together with a few suggested emendations of the text of A, are collected in the footnotes.

The Ethiopic story of Pelagia is briefly as follows. Paul visits Cæsarea and preaches the gospel, but is arrested as an innovator and after being examined is suffered to depart from the city. Going into the mountains, he encounters a huge lion, which accosts him, and asks Christian instruction, or perhaps baptism. After teaching the lion, Paul returns to the city and restores a dead man to life. The interest thus aroused leads him to resume his preaching, and many believe. Among them is Pelagia, the king's daughter, who renounces her husband to follow Paul's teaching. The king is incensed at this and orders Paul to be arrested and thrown to a lion in the theater. The lion proves to be the one Paul has lately taught, and instead of devouring Paul, he joins with him in prayer and praise. Amazed at this, the authorities release Paul and the lion,

¹ Cf. H. Usener, Legenden der heiligen Pelagia, 1879; Acta Sanctorum, passim; Agnes S. Lewis, Select Narratives of Holy Women (Studia Sinalitica, IX, X). ² Pp. 5, 6, 43.

^{*} For the earlier titles cf. p. 43.

and they depart together. Pelagia is now seized and cast into the brazen cow; she goes in willingly, but rain extinguishes the fire. Her husband, seeing her resolution, kills himself by falling on his sword. The narrative closes abruptly, with no hint of the fate of Pelagia, with whom, it will be observed, it really has very little to do.

The best known of the Pelagia legends is that of Pelagia of Antioch, also called Margarita from her pearls, a rich courtesan, who became a Christian and later, under the name of Pelagius, a hermit. The story falls about the middle of the fifth century, and with it the Ethiopic Pelagia betrays no relationship. Another concerns Pelagia of Tarsus, who was beloved by the son of Diocletian. She left Tarsus in search of the fugitive bishop Clinon, from whom she received baptism. Her lover, in despair at her Christian profession, killed himself, and she suffered martyrdom in a brazen bull, a form of execution found in other acts of martyrdom, e. g., those of Irene.¹ While insuperable differences of time and place distinguish the Ethiopic Pelagia of Cæsarea from this Pelagia of Tarsus, some parallels must not be overlooked. In both, the fugitive Christian leader (Clinon in the Tarsian story, Paul in the Cæsarean) flees into the country where he meets and teaches a Christian inquirer (Pelagia in the Tarsian story; the lion in the Cæsarean). In the Tarsian legend, Pelagia declines to marry the emperor's son; in the Cæsarean, she is herself a king's daughter, and renounces her husband. In both the brazen cow or bull appears as a means of execution, and in both the lover or husband kills himself. Cæsarea, Paul, and the story of the lion, are wanting in the Tarsian legend. A third legend is that of Margarita, a betrothed maiden, who flees, disguised as a man, to a monastery, and becomes a monk under the name of Pelagius.² She becomes abbot, but is degraded and expelled on a false charge, and becomes a hermit. Revealing her innocence just before her death, she is thenceforth known as Reparata. While this tale bears no resemblance to the Ethiopic, its heroine, Margarita-Pelagius-Reparata, may serve as a slender link between the Ethiopic's Pelagia of Cæsarea, and the only Cæsarean heroine in any way associable with the name of Pelagia - Reparata of Cæsarea, a girl of twelve years, who professed Christi anity before Decius, and was beheaded.³

While it is clearly impossible to derive the Ethiopic Pelagia in all its details, or even in its general outlines, from any of these legends, it is to

¹ Cf. A. S. Lewis, Select Narratives, etc., Translation, p. 135.

^a H. Usener, Legenden der heiligen Pelagia, p. xvl; Acta Sanctorum, July, tom. 4, pp. 287 sq.

^a Ibid., pp. xvl, xvll; Acta Sanctorum, October, tom. 4, p. 24.

the story of Pelagia of Tarsus that it owes most. The substitution of Cæsarea for Tarsus as the scene of the story is probably due to the greater familiarity of the former name, rather than to any influence of the legend of Reparata (Pelagia) of Cæsarea. The comparison of the Ethiopic with the Tarsian story, too, suggests that some at least of the differences may be due to corruption incident to the successive translations through which the story has passed.

Perplexing as is the problem presented by the Pelagia of the Ethiopic, that suggested by its references to Paul is not less so. As ordinarily conceived, Paul's history has no place for a ministry and arrests at Cæsarea in Palestine; but the Ethiopic martyrologists were seldom hampered by historical or geographical considerations. The quaint story of the converted and friendly lion however assumes something like importance when read in the light of Jerome's words: "Igitur $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\dot{o}\delta\sigma\nu$ s Pauli et Theclae et totam baptizati leonis fabulam inter apocrypha conputemus" (De viris illustribus, 7). Did Jerome know this story? Did he have vaguely in mind, not the Acts of Paul and Thekla alone, which, as Harnack points out,¹ has no reference to a baptized lion; but, as the use of Hepiodol would suggest, the Acts of Paul as a whole ?2 And did the Acts of Paul contain, not simply Paul's "Fight with Beasts at Ephesus," but also a "Deliverance Out of the Mouth of the Lion"? The Fight with Beasts has been recognized as a legendary elaboration of Paul's words in 1 Cor. 15:32: εἰ κατὰ ἄνθρωπον ἐθηριομάχησα ἐν 'Εφέσω, τί μοι τὸ ὄφελος; Certainly a similar process might have made of 2 Tim. 4:17-καὶ ἐρύσθην ἐκ στόματος λέοντος-such a story as our Ethiopic preserves. And to no one can such a composition be more naturally attributed than to the imaginative author of the Acts of Paul. At the same time, the story of the Fight with Beasts, at least as given by Nicephorus, bears some resemblance to our story, and may adequately account for it, although there are striking elements in the Ethiopic for which Nicephorus affords no parallel.³ Thus the previous meeting of Paul with the lion, and the conversion of the latter

¹ Harnack, Geschichte der altchristlichen Litteratur; Chronologie, I, p. 494.

⁸ The reference to Thekla in the latter part of the Ethiopic Pelagia probably has no significance in connection with the lion story, although its occurrence at once recalls Jerome's words.

³ Nicephorus Callisti, *Hist. Eccles.*, II, 25 (Migne, 145, col. 822). This story, which Nicephorus attributes to the $H\varepsilon_{\ell}io\deltaot$ Haillow; is as follows: A huge lion is let loose upon Paul in the amphitheater at Ephesus, but instead of rending him it fawns upon him; Paul is set at liberty, and the lion escapes. (Cf. Zahn, Geschichte des Neulestamentlichen Kanons, II, p. 880.) In Hippolytus's Commentary on Daniel (III, 29) there is a reference to a similar incident: $\epsilon^i \gamma \partial \rho$ πιστεύομεν ότι Haillow ϵ^i_{ϵ} $\partial \eta_{\ell}ia$ κατακριθέντος ἀφεθεἰς ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὁ λέων εἰς τοὺς πόδας ἀναπεσὰν περιείλημεν αὐτὸν, πῶς οὐχὶ καὶ ἐπἰ τοῦ Λανιὴλ γενόμενα πιστεύοωμεν; (cf. Harnack, Geschichte der altchristlichen Litteratur, Chronologie, I, pp. 491, 492). The writer evidently believes this story; and Harnack accepts his reference to it as proving the identity of the $H\varepsilon_{\ell}io\deltaot$ Hailow mentioned by Nicephorus with the $H\varrho áξεις Παίλου$.

are wanting in Nicephorus. Further, while the Ethiopic does not precisely speak of the baptism of the lion, it is highly probable that its failure to do so is due to an error in translation, and that the version lying back of it described the lion as seeking and receiving baptism at the hands of Paul. The main elements of the Ethiopic Pelagia are thus derived from the story of Pelagia of Tarsus, and from some lost legend of Paul and the lion, of much the same sort as the Acts of Paul.

The first publication of this text was received by French and German scholars with more than ordinary interest. "Ce qui élève la publication de ce petit texte à la hauteur d'un événement," said the reviewer in the Analecta Bollandiana (xxiv), "c'est qu'on y retrouve la piste du fameux lion baptisé." He goes on to suggest that what the Ethiopic really means by what I first rendered "entering the great things of the Christians" is being admitted to full Christian status, that is, being baptized. Professor Gustav Krüger in the Zeitschrift für die neutestamentliche Wissenschaft, V, 1904, pp. 261f, says: "Es wird wohl kein Zweifel sein, daß wir den gesuchten Löwen gefunden haben. Und nicht nur den getauften, sondern den redenden Kommodians dazu. Fraglich ist nur, ob wir es bei dem 'Brief der Pelagia' mit einem Stück der Paulusakten zu tun haben." The remark of Commodian of Gaza is "(Deus) leonem populo fecit loqui voce divina." Carl Schmidt (p. xxi) and Léon Vouaux (p. 44) refer to our baptized lion in their works on the Acts of Paul, the former reprinting the whole of the English text.

The writer's thanks are due the authorities of the British Museum for permission to publish from their Ethiopic manuscripts, and to Dr. Enno Littmann for some very helpful suggestions upon the Ethiopic text here presented.

መልእክት ፡ ዘጲ ላግያ ፡

ዘጵ ሳግያ' ፡ መልእክት' ፡ አመ ፡ ሖረ' ፡ አውሎስ' ፡ ብሔረ ፡ ቂሳርያ' ፡ ያለምድ ፣ ካሪበ፣ ፣ በሀየሂ፣ ፣ ፍኖተ፣ ፣ እግዚአብሔር ፣ በከመ ፣ ልማዱ ፣ ዘልፈ ፡ ወያሐይስዎ፡ ፡ ለጳውሎስ ፡ ኵሉ ፡ ስብእ፡ ፡ ሀገር ፡ በሕግ ፡ ዘይና ፍቅ ፡ ወኢያአምን¹⁰ ፡ እስመ¹¹ ፡ አልቦሙ¹² ፡ ውስተ¹³ ፡ ውእቱ ፡ ወነሥ እዎ። ፡ ወአኅዝዎ። ፡ ወሞቅሕዎ ፡ እንዘ ፡ ይብልዎ። ፡ ሕን። ፡ ዘአልብን ፡ አምጻእከ18 ፣ ለን19 ፥ ወይቤሎሙ ፣ ትክትሰ ፡ አንትሙሂ20 ፡ ኢተወለድክ ሙ ፡ ትኰንትሂ²¹ ፥ ወይእዜስ ፡ ዘትካት ፡ የኃሥሥት²² ፡ ሰብእ ፡ አኮት ፡ በዘይረትዕ ፡ ወይሢሂ²³ ፡ *የኃሥሥ*²⁴ ፡ በከመ ፡ ይቤ ፡ ነቢይ ፡ ዳዊት²⁵ ፡ አ እምሩ ፡ አእምሩ ፡ ከመ ፡ አን²⁵ ፡ ውእቱ²⁶ ፡ ወአልቦ ፡ እግዚእ²⁷ ፡ ዘእንበ ሌየ ፡ ባዕደ²⁸ ፡ ይቤ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ ተሰአልዎሙ ፡ ለአበዊክሙ ፡ ወይ ነግሩክሙ ፣ ወአእሩክሙ²⁹ ፣ ወይእዜ**2³⁰ ፣ ወይዜንዉ.ክሙ³¹ ፣ እመበሁ** ፣ ዘእምቅድሜሁ³2 ፡ ዘገብረ ፡ መንክረ ፡ ወእመበሂ³3 ፡ ዘእምድኅሬሁ³4 ፡ ፈ ጣሬ^b ፡ ኵሉ ፡ ወአልቦ ፡ ዘእንበሌሁ ፦ ውእቱ³⁵ ፡ እምቅድመ ፡ ዓለም ፡ ወ ውእቱ ፣ ድኅረ ፣ እምዓለም" ፥ ተካተሂ ፣ ውእቱ ፣ ወይእዜሂ ፣ ውእቱ" ፣ ወአልቦ ፡ አምላክ ፡ ዘአንበሌሁ ፡ ዘሰፍሐ³ ፡ ለሰማይ ፡ ከመ ፡ ሰይሕን ፡ ወይጠበልሎ⁴⁰ ፡ ከመ ፡ ክርታስ ፡ ወኵሉ ፡ ይበሊ ፡ ወይማስን ፡ ወውእቱ⁴¹ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ ውእቱ42 ፡ ወዓመታቲሁኒ43 ፡ አይሐጽጽ44 ፡ ሎቱ45 ፡ ንገ

a man. prim. dl: b MS. L.ML:

1 om. C. 2 በስመ : አብ : ወወልድ : ወመንፈስ : ቅዱስ : ኔአምሳክ ፦ መልእክ ት : ዘጲ 47. የ : incip. B; om. C; ዘመሀራ : ጳውሎስ : ፍኖተ : እንዚሕብሔር : incip. C. 3 om. C. 4 Ahm : add. C. 5 om. C. 6 US : C. 7 GST : H AL: om. C. & OPTLAP: B; Oht: SAL (L om. man. prim.; suppl. corr.) ስዎ : C. ⁹ ሰብአ : B, q. l. ¹⁰ ወአየአምን : B; ወአየአምር : C. ¹¹ om. C. 12 Anor: C. 13 om. C. 14 00 om. B; A20. MA: add. C. 15 om. C. 16 ይብሉ : C. 17 tr. ዘአልብነ : ሕ7 : C. 18 አምጽአክ : B. 19 ብነ : B. 20 አንተሙኒ : B; ሂ om. C. 21 ተተኩዙኒ : BC. 22 የጋሥሥኒ : B; የሐይሱኒ : C. 23 の足足介: C. 24 8内足介: C. 25 om. C. 26 花野 4 add. C. 27 om.; tr. ባዕድ : አምሳክ : ዘአንበሌያ : C. 28 ባዕድ : BC, g. l. 29 ወአዕሩ 2how: BC; 1. 四礼礼子2how: 30 om. BC, recte. 31 0 om. C. 32 H为9 ቀዳሚ: C. 33 om. C; Z om. B. 34 ወአምደኃሪ: C. 35 ወውእቱ: BC. ³⁶ አም om. BC. ³⁷ ወለዓለመ : ዓለም : ውእቱ : add. B. ³⁸ ዘሰፍሎ : C. ³⁹ /. ስደሐ : 40 ወጡብለም : C. 41 ስ add. C. 42 ወው እፑ : B. 43 ወ et Ł om. B; ምወቲሁ: C. 44 ኢየሐፅፅ : B; ዘአየጋልቅ : C. 45 tr. 37ነይ : ስ ቱ: ወንስንድ: C pro ሎቱ: ወንንኒ:

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ኒ ፡ ወኪያሁ ፡ ንሴብሕ ፡ ወኅይሎ' ፡ ንቄድስ ፡ ወለስሙ ፡ ንስግድ² ፡ ወን ነኒ ፥ ወእመዝ ፡ አንከረ³ ፡ ዝኩ ፡ መኰንን ፡ ወተሀየቡ' ፡ ወኅደጎዩ ፥

ወተግሕሥ⁶ ፡ ጳውሎስ ፡ መንገለ ፡ ደብር ፡ ወእንዝ ፡ ያንሶሱ ፡ በሀየ⁷ ፡ ጳውሎስ ፡ ረከበ ፡ አንበሳ ፡ ወሎት ፡ ፲ወ፪⁸ ፡ በአመት ፡ ወቆሙ ፡ መጠን ፡ ፈረስ ፡፡ ወተራከቡ⁹ ፡ ምስለ ፡ ጳውሎስ ፡ ወተአምኁ ፡ ከመ¹⁰ ፡ ዘይትአመ ሩ ፡፡ ወይቤሎ ፡ ኀኩ¹¹ ፡ አንበሳ ፡ ለጳውሎስ¹¹ ፡ ሐሳቼ¹² ፡ ጳውሎስ¹³ ፡ ንብ ረ ፡ እግዚ አብሔር ፡ ወሐዋርያሁ ፡ ለእግዚ አ¹⁴ ፡ ኢየሱስ ፡ ክርስቶስ ፡ አ ሐዶ¹⁵ ፡ ብየ ፡ ዘአድዓከ¹⁶ ፡ ትግበር ፡ ሊተ ፡ ወይቤሎ ፡ ጳውሎስ¹⁷ ፡ በል ፡ አስማዕ ፡ ወይቤሎ ፡ አንበሳሂ¹⁶ ፡ አብአሂ ፡ ዐቢኖ¹⁹ ፡ ክርስቲያን ፡ ወንሥ አ ፡ ጳውሎስ ፡ ወአብአ ፡ ውስተ ፡ ዐቢኖ²⁰ ፡ ክርስቲያን ፡ ወሬዲሞ ፡ ሕ ን²¹ ፡ ዘበሰቡሪ²² ፡ ዕለት ፡ ወእምዝ ፡ ተፋንዉ²³ ፡ ምስለ ፡ ኀኩ²⁴ ፡ አንበሳ ፡ ወክሪበ ፡ ንብአ ፡ ጳውሎስ ፡ ጎበ ፡ ኀኩ²⁵ ፡ ሀንር²⁰ ፡

ወይቤሎ ፡ ፩²⁷ ፡ ብእሲ ፡ ፡ እኍየ ፡ ዘይልሀቀኒ²⁸ ፡ ጥቀ ፡ ሊሞተ²⁹ ፡ ወን ዓ ፡ ግበር ፡ ጸሎተ ፡ በቤተየ ᠅ ወእምዝ ፡ ሖረ ፡ ጳውሎስ ፡ ወረከቦ ፡ ለዘ ሞተ³⁰ ፡ ወይቤ³¹ ፡ ምንተ³¹ ፡ ኮንክሙ³³ ፡ ኢ ተብክዩ^b ፡ እርምመ³⁴ ፡ ወአ ኀዘ ፡ ይኤሊ³⁵ ፡ ጳውሎስ ፡ ወይቤ ፡ እግዚእየ³⁶ ፡ ኢየሱስ ፡ ክርስቶስ ፡ ዘ ኢይትሀክይ³⁷ ፡ ለገቢረ ፡ ሥናይ ፡ ኅበ ፡ ጸዋዕንከ³⁸ ፡ ወሰመዩከ³⁹ ፡ ሀሎክ ፡ ዝየ⁴⁰ ፡ ወአልቦ ፡ ዘይርእየከ⁴¹ ፡ ወዘይክል⁴² ፡ ርእዮተከ⁴³ ፡ በእንተ⁴⁴ ፡ እጓ ለ⁴⁵ ፡ እመ ፡ ሕያው⁴⁶ ፡ አርኢ ፡ ተአምሪከ⁴⁷ ፡ ዘዘልፍ ፡ ከመ ፡ ኢይናፍ ቅ⁴⁸ ፡ ሰብእ ፡ ወኢይበሉ ፡ አይቴጐማ⁴⁹ ፡ ዝኰ⁵⁰ ፡ እግዚእ ፡ ዘይሥመይ⁵¹ ፡

^a MS. ብእቢ : ex errore. ^b prim. man. ኢተብኩዩ : ?

· のウェル: B. 2 307. C: B. 3 ウェク: C. 4 のすれい: B: のすれい: C; 1. oture: 5 of. C; cf. lect. 3. 6 ot74: BC. 10 የ: B; tr. ጳውሎስ : ረከበ : በህየ : C. 🔹 ፲ወ፪ B. 🔹 ወተራከበ : C, g. l. 10 Hhon: pro hon: H B. 11 om. C. 12 由空内: B, g. l. 13 为 praef. C. 14 ለአማዚአነ : BC. 15 ጀደ : ብየ : B; tr. ብየ : ጀተገር : C. 16 ዘአየድ 9ከ : BC; 1. HAS. COn: 17 om. C. 18 Z om. C. 19 70 : 90. E: B, o. dt: 20. E: C. ²⁰ ዓቢይ : BC. ²¹ ሕ7 : C. ²² በሰቡዕ : C. ²³ ተፈነወ : C. ²⁴ ዝንቱ : B. 25 om. B; Hho: C. 26 U72: C. 27 om. B. 28 H. CAU中: 市四 9 : 四. 法 ቱ : ወሕቀ : C; pro ዘይልህቀኒ : ጥቀ : 20 ጥቀ : እ. om. B, recte. 30 AHT t: C. 31 OP. Grov: C. 32 om. C. 33 hinov: C. 34 O praef. C. ³⁵ tr. ጳውሎስ : ይዬሲ : C. ³⁶ tr. ኢየሱስ : ክርስቶስ : አፇዚአነ : C. ³⁷ ዘኢት ትሀክይ : BC, g. l. 38 ጸው ውስ : BC, g. l. 39 ወስመዩክ : C. 40 ህዩ : pro Н: C. 41 H. C. h: B; om. C. 42 0 om. C. 43 Cheth: BC. 44 om. B. 45 031 : B. 46 አመሕደው : BC. 47 ተአምረክ : C. 48 አደናፍቁ : C. 49 A & + + O . B, A + + O . C. 10 om. C. 51 He A . E : BC, g. 1.

መፍቀሬ ፡ ሰብእ ፡ አንተ' ፡ ሀብ² ፡ እግዚአ³ ፡ ነፍሰ' ፡ ለዝ ፡ ብእሲ ፡ እስ መ ፡ እምኅቤከ፣ ፡ ኵሉ ፡ ጸጋ ፡ ወዘጸንከሂ፣ ፡ ነሲሐከ፣ ፡ ኢተሀይድ ፡ ዘጸ አመ⁹ ፡ ይመጽእ ፡ ካዕበ¹² ፡ ትእዛዝከ ፡ ዘኢይትሐሰው⁹ ፡ ኵነኔከ¹³ ፥ ወ ይቤ ፡ አንተ ፡ ብእሲ ፡ ተንሥእ ፡ ወተንሥአ ፡፡ ወአእመረ ፡ ወአምኑ ፡ ብዙኃን ፡ ወተለውዎ ፡ እንዘ ፡ ይብሉ ፡ ለነሂ ፡ መሀረነ ፡ ዘከመዝ ፡ ፡ ሃይ ማኖተ ÷ ዘስኢሎሙነ⁶ ፡ ምውታን ፡ ያነሥሉ¹⁷ ፡ ወያሐይዉ¹⁸ ፦ ወይቤ ሎሙ ፡ እመ ፡ ብክሙ ፡ ሃይማኖተ¹⁹ ፡ ውስተ²⁰ ፡ ልብክሙ²⁰ ፡ መጠነ²¹ ፡ ሰናፔ²²፡ ወትብልዎ ፡ ለዝንቱ²³ ፡ ደብር ፡ ፍልስ ፡ ወይፈልስ ÷ ርእዩ ፡ ከ መ ፡ ሃይማኖት²⁴ ፡ ያድኅን ፡ በኵሉ ፡ ወይቤልዎ ፡ እወ ፡ ንሕነኒ ፡ ኪያሁ²⁵ ፡ ንስማዕ ፡ ንፈቅድ ፡ በኅቤክ ፥ ወአኅዘ ፡ ካዕበ ፡ ይምሀሮሙ ፡ ወይቤሎ ሙ ፡ ርእዩ ፡ ራአብሃ²⁶ ፡ ዘማ²⁷ ፡ ከመ ፡ በሃይማኖታ²⁸ ፡ ቦአት ፡ ውስተ ፡ መንግሥተ ፡ ሰማያት ፥ ወርእዩ ፡ ከመ²ፃ ፡ እልክቱ²ፃ ፡ ቦደቂቅ³ባ ፡ በሃይ ማኖቶሙ^{*} ፡ ድኅኑ ፡ እምእሳት^{• 31} ፡ ርእዩ³² ፡ ከመ ፡ በሃይማኖቱ[•] ³³ ፡ ያድ ኅን²፡ ፡ ወበሃይማኖቱ³፡ ፡ ድኅነ ፡ ዳንኤል²፡ ፡ እምአፈ ፡ አናብስት³፡ ፦ ርእ ዩ³◊ ፡ ሕዝቅያስሃ³፣ ፡ ነቢይ³ጶ ፡ ድኅነ ፡ እምበርቢር³⁰ ፡ ፅቡር⁴⁰ ᠅ ርእዩ⁴ነ ፡ መቃሳሃ ፡ ከመ ፡ በሃይማኖታ⁴² ፡ ድኅነት⁴³ ፡ እምእሳት ፡ ወእምአፈ⁴ ፡ አ ናብስት ፥ ርእዩ** ፣ አብርሃምሃ ፣ ከመ ፡ በሃይማኖቱ ፡ ዐርክየ*፣ ፡ ይቤሎ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ ርእዩ" ፡ ይስሐቅሃ ፡ ከመ ፡ በሃይማኖቱ" ፡ ድኅነ ፡ እመ

^a በሃማኖቶሙ : prim. man.; ይ suppl. corr. ^b አምአስት : prim. man.; አምአሳት : corr. ^c corr. ^d ወአም : አሬ : MS.

¹ λ h i C. ² λ A h i C. ³ om. C. ⁴ i f h i BC. ⁵ λ P om. C. ⁶ Z om. B. ¹ i h h i B; tr. h t U f f i C. ⁸ L affix. C. ⁹ om. C. ¹⁰ L om. C. ¹¹ Y f or f i B, om. C. ¹² f i C. ¹³ O praef., add. H h. f t h h a, i C. ¹⁴ O om. C. ¹⁵ tr. Y f or f i H h or H i C. ¹⁶ h or : ¹⁰ or h or i pro H h h h or i C. ¹⁷ L i W h i C. ¹⁸ O f h f or : ¹⁹ Y f or f i BC. ²⁰ om. B. ²¹ i m t i add. BC. ²² / h f i ²³ h i : C. ²⁴ tr. f f i Y f or f i C. ²⁵ tr. H h or H i h or f i C. ²⁶ L h a f h i C. ²¹ Y affix. B. ²⁸ N f or f i ²⁹ om. C. ³⁰ Y affix. C, add. h or i ³¹ h f h i h i h f i C. ³² O praef. C, add. f h h y i f h or f i C. ³³ h groups f i BC. ³⁸ h f i B; om. C. ³⁵ h a h i C. ³⁰ D praef. C. ³⁷ h H h h Y i BC. ³⁸ h f i B; om. C, h or i N f or f i add. C. ³⁹ h groups f i BC. ⁴⁰ K f C i B; K groups i C. ⁴¹ O praef. BC. ⁴² a N f c. ⁴¹ A f i B. ⁴⁴ O praef. BC. ⁴⁵ G f i C. ⁴⁶ O praef. C. ⁴¹ A f or f i C. ⁴³ f i C. ⁴⁴ O praef. BC. ⁴⁵ G f i C. ⁴⁶ O praef. C. ⁴¹ A f or f i C. ⁴⁰ K f i C. ⁴¹ A f i C. ⁴⁵ f f i C. ⁴⁶ O praef. C. ⁴¹ A f i C. ⁴⁰ K f i C. ⁴⁰ K f i C. ⁴⁵ f i C. ⁴⁵ f i C. ⁴⁶ O praef. C. ⁴¹ A f i BC. ⁴³ f i C. ⁴⁴ O praef. BC. ⁴⁵ f i C. ⁴⁶ O praef. C. ⁴¹ A f i C. ⁴⁰ K f i C. ጥባሕት '' ፡ ወካነ² ፡ ጽንሐሐ² ፡ ወለሊሁ ፡ ይስሐቅ ፡ ስምዐ ³ ፡ ዘይብል ' ÷ ወርእዩ ፡ ዮሴፍሃ ፡ ከመ ፡ በሃይማኖቱ ፡ ድኅነ ፡ እመሥዋዕተ⁵ ፡ ወእምዐ ዘቅተ⁶ ፣ ወእምአኃዊሁ⁷ ፣ ወእም ፣ እደ ፣ ፈርዖን ፡ ንጉሥ ፡ ወለሊሁኒ⁸ ፣ እለ ፡ አሥመርዎ^b ፡ ለእግዚአብሔር ፦ ወርእ**ዩ** ፡› ፡ አኃዊሁ ፡፡ ፡ ወሕሩያኒ ሁ15 ፡ ኤልያስሃ16 ፡ ዘሕያው17 ፡ ዐርን ፡ ስማያት18 ፡ ወአዕረን ፡ ፈጣሪሁ ፡ በሰረገላ ፡ ዘእሳት '' ፡ እንዘ ፡ ይሴብሕዎ 20 ፡ በትእዛኵ 21 ፡ ወበሃይማኖቱ ፡ ኤልያስ²¹ ፡ ስአለ ፡ ኅበ ፡ እግዚአብሔር²² ፡ ኢይዝንም²³ ፡ ውስተ ፡ ምድ ር ፡ ሥለስተ²⁴ ፡ ክረምተ ፡ ወስድስተ²⁵ ፡ አውራኅ²⁶ ፡ ወኮነ ፡ ከማሁ ፦ ወ ርእዩ ፡ ኤልዩስሃ²⁷ ፡ ዘበ²⁸ ፡ ሃይማኖቱ ፡ ስኢሎ ፡ ዘለምጽ²⁹ ፡ አሕየወ³⁰ ፡ ወምውታንሂ31 ፡ አሕየወ32 ፡ ወዘሂ33 ፡ በሥኢል34 ፡ ኢየሱስ ፡ ክርስቶስ ፡ ወይእዜኒ ፡ አኃዊየ35 ፡ እመኑ36 ፡ በኵሉ ፡ ልብክሙ ፡ ወበኵሉ ፡ ኅይልክ መነ፣ ፡ ወበኵሉ ፡ ነፍስክሙ ፡፡ ከመ ፡ ክርስቶስ ፡፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ አብ ፡ ወወልድ ፡ ወመንፈስ ፡ ቅዱስ ፡ አሐዱ። ፡ ውእቱ። ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ ወ ተለ ** ፣ ዘሰአልክሙ ፣ ይሁ በክሙ ** ፣ ወይ ንብር ** ፣ እክሙ ፣ ወባሕ ቱ ** ፣ እንግክሙ⁶⁴⁴ ፣ ለእመ⁴⁵ ፣ ተአምኑ ፣ ከመ ፣ እግዚአብሔር⁴⁶ ፣ ወሬ ቀዶ⁴⁷ ፣ ኢት**ንብሩ ፡ ከን**ቱ⁴⁹ ፡ ሃይማኖትክሙ ፡ ወምንተ⁴⁹ ፡ ይበቍዕ⁵⁰ ፡ አሚን⁵¹ ፡

^a MS. አመ: ጥበሕተ: b መ om. prim. man.; suppl. corr. cprim. man. አንድክሙ:; አንንከሙ: corr.

1 አምጽንሐሕ: B, አምተጠብሎ ÷ C; add. ወአመሥዋዕተ : 2 om. BC; L 3 ስምዓ: BC; tr. ስምዓ: ይስሐቅ: C. 4 ብል: C. 5 om. B. ጽንሓስ ፡ recte; አመሥዋዕተ : C. 6 አምዓዘቅተ : B, ወ om. recte; ወዓዘቅተ : አምዓም : C. 7 の入外入上: おうれい: B; om. C. 8 om. B; L om. C. 9 om. B. 10 0 ምንተ: C. 11 Z affix. C. 12 Z om. B; H om. C. 13 o om. B. 14 አኃሪ U: B; om. C. 15 om. BC; 1. 044.92.0: 16 ALA.PA: B. 17 HALO: 9ር7 : B; tr. H9C7 : ሕደወ : C. 18 ስማድተ : B; ውስተ : ስማደ : C. 19 H om. BC; ወአፍራስ: እሳት: add. C, g. l. 20 ይስሕብዎ: B, g. l. 21 om. C. 22 hoo: add. C. 23 HS 90: add. C. 24 E BC. 25 05 BC. 26 hours **ኃ :** BC. 27 ኤልሳዕሃ : BC, /. ኤልደስሃ : 28 ከመ : በ C. 29 ዘለምፅ : B. add. አንጽሐ : C. 30 አሕየዉ : ? B; ወአሕየወ : C. 31 ወምው ታሂ : B; ወሙ ታነ : C. 32 አንሥአ : C. 33 ወዝንተሂ : C. 34 በስዲለ : BC, g. l. 35 824 1: BC. 36 om. BC; cf. lect. 38. 37 7. CAno. : BC. 38 201: add. C. 39 om. C. 40 5 BC. 41 om. C. 42 tr. P.7. Anov : Ha : Hakanov : C. 43 00 om. C; cf. lect. 42. 44 \$172hm : BC, g. l. 45 AAA : C. 46 \$ 711. add. C. g. l. 47 06.92: BC, g. l. 48 h74: C. 49 00 om. C. 50 ደብቀ-ዓክመ : B. 51 AHT አምኑ : add. C.

ለአመ' ፡ ፈቀዶ² ፡ ኢተንብሩ ፡ ለዝተአምኑ³ ፡ ናሁ⁴ ፡ ርአዩ⁵ ፡ አ. ኦንንት ኢ⁶ ፡ የአምኑ ፡ ከመ ፡ እግዚአብሔር⁷ ፡ እግዚአ ፡ ወፈቀዶ⁸ ፡ ኢይንብሩ ፡ ከማሁኬ³ ፡ ዘፈቀዶ⁹ ፡ ኢይንብሩ¹⁰ ፡ ወትአዛዙ¹¹ ፡ ለእግዚአብሔር ፡ ኢ የዐቀቡ¹² ፡ ከንቱ¹³ ፡ እሙንቱ¹⁴ ፥ ወእመሰኬ¹⁵ ፡ ተአመኑ¹⁶ ፡ ከመ ፡ ክር ስቶስ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ ኢተስርቁ ፡ ኢተዝምዉ¹⁷ ፡ ወኢታጣዕዉ ፡ አ ማልክተ ፡ ወኢተመሐሉ¹⁸ ፡ ወንዋየ ፡ ቢጽክሙ ፡ ኢተፍትዉ ፡ ወአክብ ር¹⁹ ፡ አባከ²⁰ ፡ ወእምከ²¹ ፡ ወፍርሆ²² ፡ ለእግዚአብሔር ፡ በኵሉ ፡ ልብ ከ²³ ፡ ወበኵሉ ፡ ጎይልከ²⁴ ፡ ወበኵሉ ፡ ንፍስከ ፡ ከልአ²⁵ ፡ እምኔሁ ፡ አል ብከ²⁶ ፡ መውንቱ ፡ ፈጣሪከ²⁷ ፡ ወፈጠሬ²⁸ ፡ አበዊከ²⁹ ፡ እምኢየሱስ³⁰ ፡ ከ ልአ³¹ ፡ አልብከ ፡ አምላክ ፥ ወእምፍሬ ፡ ቤተከ³² ፡ ሀብ³³ ፡ ለንዳይ³⁴ ፡ ቀ ዳሚ ፡ ማእረርከ³⁵ ፡ አብእ³⁶ ፡ ቤቶ ፡ ለእግዚአብሔር ፡ አምላክከ³⁷ ‹

ወዘንተ ፡ ትእዛዘ ፡ እንዝ³⁸ ፡ ይኤዝዝ ፡ ጳውሎስ ፡ ወከመዝ ፡ ያለምድ ፡ ብዙኃን³⁹ ፡ ከዕበ⁴⁰ ፡ እለ ፡ አምኑ ፡ ወጎደግዎ⁴⁴ ፡ ለዝዓለም ፡ ወተለዉ ፡ ትእዛዘ⁴² ፡ እግዚአብሔር⁴³ ፡ ወተለውዎ ፡ ለጳውሎስ ፡ ወሰምዐት⁴⁴ ፡ ብ እሲት ፡ እንተ ፡ ስማ ፡ ጲላግያ ፡ ወለተ ፡ ንጉሥ ፡ ወጎደገት⁴⁵ ፡ ምታ ፡ ወ ተለወተ ፡ ተግሣጸ⁴⁶ ፡ ጳውሎስ⁴⁷ ፡ ወሰምዐ⁴⁸ ፡ ምታ ፡ ወነገሮ ፡ ለንጉሥ ፡ ወተቀበሎ ፡ ንጉሥ ፡ ለጳውሎስ ፡ ወይቤሎ ፡ ናሁ ፡ ተመርዕ ፡ ለነ⁴⁹ ፡ ዙ ሎ ፡ ስብአነ⁵⁰ ፡ ወተግሣጸ ፡ ዚአክ ፡ ኵሎ⁴⁹ ፡ ስሚደሙ⁵¹ ፡ ጎደጉ⁵² ፡ ለዝ ፡

a corr.; prim. man. huo90. h:?

1 AAA: C. 2 & PF: BC, q. l. 3 om. C. 4 00 praef. C. 5 hm : add. BC. 6 Z pro L C. 7 the om. B man. prim.; suppl. corr. 8 6.9 Ph: C; tr. ወሕይንብሩ ፡ ሬቃይ ፡ B, q. l. 9 ዘሬቃይ ፡ BC, q. l. 10 ሕይንብር ፡ BC. 11 ወተአዛዘ : BC, /. ተአዛዞ : 12 ዘአየዓቅቡ : B, አየዓቅብ : C. 13 ው እተ: add. C. 14 እምነቱ: C. 15 h om. BC. 16 ተአምኑ: B. 17 tr. ወ ኢታጣዕዉ : ወኢትዝምዉ : C. ነፄ ወኢትምሐሱ : BC, q. l. ነ9 ወአክብሩ : C. 20 አባክሙ : C. 21 ወእመከ : B, g. l.; ወአመከሙ : C. 22 ወፍርህዎ : C. 23 ልብክሙ : C. 24 ኃይልክ : B; tr. ነፍስክሙ : ወበአሉ : ኃይልክሙ : C. 25 ካልአ : B, g. l.; tr. ወአምኔሁ : ካልአ : C. 26 አልቦ : እግዚአ : C. 27 ፌ ጠረከ : B, ፈጣሪከሙ : C; /. ፈጣሪከ : 28 ወፈጣሬ : BC, g. /. 29 አቡከ : B, g. l.; አበዊከሙ : C. ³⁰ tr. አልቦ : ካልአ : አምሳክ : አምዲናሱስ : ክርስቶ ስ : C. ³¹ ካልአ : BC, g. l. ³² ቤተከሙ : C. ³³ ሀቡ : C. ³⁴ ለነዳደን : BC; ወለምስኪናን: add. C. 35 ማዕረርከ : B, ማዕረርከሙ : C. 36 አብኡ : C. 37 29 Annon: C. 38 hl: C. 39 o praef. C. 40 hon: B, q. l.; om. C. 41 ወኃደግም : BC. 42 ትሕዛዞ : C. 43 A praef. C. 44 ወሳምዓ ት : B, ወስምዓት : C. 45 ወኃደገት : BC. 46 ትእዛዘ : C. 47 አንዚአብ **ሔር :** C. 48 ወስምዓ : BC. 49 om. C. 50 ስብአ : C. 51 ስሚያ : C. 52 2.279 : B; 92.27 : C, om. AH :

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ዓለም' ፡ ብእሲሂ ፡ የኅድግ² ፡ ብእሲቶ ፡ ወብእሲትኒ ፡ ተኅድግ³ ፡ ምታ ፡፡ ወይእዜኒ' ፡ ትትፈደይ ፡ ኵሎ ፡ ዘንበርከ ፡ ላዕለ ፡ ጤቀላ ፡ ፡ ዝኩ ፡ ፡ ወአ ዘዘ ፡ ይዴይዎ ፡ ውስተ ፡ ቤተ ፡ ሞቅሕ ፡ ለጳውሎስ ፡ ወንብሩ ፡ በከመ ፡ አ ዘዘ፣ ፡ ንጉሥ ∻ ወነዓዉ.º ፡ አንበሳº ፡ ለጳውሎስ ፡ በተያጥር™ ፡ ወነዓው ዎ ፡ ለዝኩ¹¹ ፡ ዘ፲ወ፪¹² ፡ በእመተ¹³ ፡ ኑኁ¹⁴ ፡ ወቆሙ¹⁵ ፡ መጠነ ፡ ፌረስ ፡ ዝኩ¹⁶ ፡ ዘተረከበ¹⁷ ፡ ምስለ ፡ ጳውሎስ ፡ ለዝኩ¹⁸ ፡ ዘአብአ¹⁹ ፡ ዐቢያ²⁰ ፡ ክ ርስቲያን፣ ፡ ወሶበ ፡ አምጽእዎ ፡ ለዝኩ ፡ አንበሳ ፡ ወርእዮ፡፡ ፡ ንጉሥ ፡ አንከረ22 ፡ አከሎ23 ፡ ወይቤ ፡ ነዋኬ ፡ ረከብነ ፡ ዮም ፡ ዘይበልዖ ፡ ለጳው ሎ ስ ፡፡ ወአውፅአዎ ፡ ለጳውሎስ ፡ አምቤተ ፡ ሞቅሕ ፡ ወወሰድዎ ፡ ውስተ ፡ ተያጥር24 ፥ ወአውዕሎ25 ፡ ሎቱ26 ፡ ድኅሬሁ ፡ ለጰውሎስ ፡ ዝኩ ፡ አንበ ሳ ፡ ወይመሥሎሙ²⁷ ፡ ዘይበልዖ ፡ ወይቤሉ ፡ ኵሎሙ ፡ ዮምስ ፡ ሪከበ²⁸ ፡ ጳውሎስ²᠈ ፡ ዘይትቤቀሎ³⁰ ∻ ወሰፍሐ ፡ እደዊሁ ፡ ጳውሎስ ፡ ወጸለየ ፡ ኀ ኩሂ³ነ ፡ አንበሳ ፡ ጸለየ³² ፡ በድኅሬሁ ፡ ወሰንደ³³ ፡ ጳውሎስ ፡ ወሰንደ³⁴ ፡ ዝ ኩሂ^b ፡ አንበሳ ፡ ምስሌሁ ፥ ወፈጸ.ሞሙ ፡ አእኵቶ³⁵ ፡ ወጸልዮ ፡ ተመይ ጠ³6 ፡ ጳውሎስሂ³7 ፡ ወይቤሎ ፡ ለአንሳ³8 ፡ ሐዌሳ³9 ፥ ወይቤሎ ፡ አንበሳ ሂ⁴⁰ ፡ ለጳውሎስ⁴¹ ፡ ሐዌሳ⁴² ፡ አቡን⁴³ ፡ ሐዌሳ⁴² ፡ ወይቤሎ ፡ ጳውሎስ ፡ ለ አንበሳ ፡ እፎ⁴⁴ ፡ ከመ⁴⁵ ፡ ተሰ**ገርከ⁴⁶ ፡ ዘመጠነዝ⁴⁷ ፡ አከልከ⁴⁸ ፥ ወይቤሎ** ፡ አንበሳሂ፥ ፡ ለጳውሎስ ፡ አንተሂ ፡ ናሁኝ ፡ ተሰንርከኝ ፡ ወአምጽኡክ ፡ ከ

^а MS. *hCht.ei* : ^b MS. *Hh* : 2 :

1900: C. 2 ピクトフ: BC. 3 ナウトフ: BC. 4 50: add. C. 5 名. **ሳግ. ዩ**: C. 6 ዝኬ: B; C om. 7 አዘዞሙ : C. 8 ወነዋ : C. 9 ሁ affx. C. 10 /. በተደጥሮን : 11 አንበሳ : add. BC. 12 ዘ፲ወ፱ B; tr. ዘኑኁ : ፲ወ፪ C. 13 om. C. 14 om. B man. prim.; suppl. corr. 15 фоть: В. 16 х304: add. C. 17 Htchn: BC, o. l. 18 O'Hh: B; A om. C. 19 70 ; add. B; OAT: add. C. 20 90. E: BC. 21 CAP: B; OCAP: C, add. Hr: 22 0 pracf. C. 23 Ahr: BC, q. l. 24 T.C.T.C. C. q. l. 25 02008 9: BC. 26 tr. ለዳውሎስ : ወእንተ : ድኅሬሁ : አንበሳ : B, om. ሎቱ :; tr. ዘን ተ : አንበሳ : ድኅሬሁ : ሰጳውሎስ : C. 27 ወደመስሎሙ : BC, g. l. 28 ሪከቦ : C. 29 A praef. C. 30 HETAOM : B. 31 Z om. B; tr. ORAS : 400 : Hh-Z : አንበሳ : በድኅሬሁ : ምስሌሁ : C. ³² om. B. ³³ ወስንደ : ምስሌሁ ÷ om. C. 34 tr. ወዝኩሂ : አንበሳ : በንደ : B. 35 tr. ጸልዮ : አአሎቶ : C, ወ om. 30 @ praef. C. 37 Z om. BC. 38 ЛАЗПА: BC, g. l. 39 АДА: BC. 40 Z om. BC; tr. A&o.mai: x304: C. 41 A om. C man. prim.; suppl. corr. 42 ለዊሳ : BC. 43 አለቡነ : C. 44 አፎኑ : C. 45 om. C. 46 ተሥንርክ : (q. l.) add. XH: C. 47 H om. C. 48 Anan: C, q. l. 49 Z om. C. 50 om. C. 51 tw7Ch : C, g. l.

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መ ፡ አነ ፡ እብላዕክ ፡ ኢያእመሩጐ ፡ ነ ከመ² ፡ ንተከበር³ ፡ በበይናቲነ⁴ ፡ ሀ ሎነ ፡ ለእክ⁵ ፡ እግዚእነ ፡ ወሶበ ፡ ረከብዎ⁶ ፡ እንዘ ፡ ይትናገር ፡ ምስለ ፡ ጳ ውሎስ ፡ አንክሩ ፡ ኵሎሙ⁶ ፡ ወይቤሎ⁷ ፡ ዐቢይ⁸ ፡ ሃይማኖቱ ፡ ለዝ ፡ ብ እሲ ፡ አርዌሂ⁹ ፡ ዘገዳም¹⁰ ፡ ይትኤዘዝ ፡ ሎቱ ፡ ወሕዝብ¹¹ ፡ ይሰምዕዎ ፡ ዘ ይቤ¹² ፡፡ ወእንከስ¹³ ፡ አተዝዋ¹⁴ ፡ ለጲላግያ ፡ ወተደግዎ¹⁵ ፡ ኪያሁስ ፡ ይሑ ር¹⁶ ፡ ምስለ ፡ አንበሳሁ¹⁷ ፡ ወወዕኡ¹⁸ ፡ ዝኩ¹⁹ ፡ አንበሳ²⁰ ፡ ወጳው ሎስ²¹ ፡ ወእምዝ ፡ ይቤሉ²² ፡ ኵሉ²³ ፡ ህሎ ፡ ላህም ፡ ዘብርት ፡ ወአርስኑ²⁴ ፡ ኪያ ሁ ፡ ወይደይዋ ፡ ውስተ ፡ ውእቱ ፡ ወእመ ፡ አከ ፡ ትትኰነን ፡ ለምታ²⁵ ፡ ወትኩን ፡ ከመ ፡ ሰብአ ፡ ያለም ፡ ወአምጽኡሂ²⁶ ፡ ዝኩ²⁷ ፡ ላህም²⁸ ፡ ዘብ ርት ፡ ወአተዙ ፡ ይደይዋ ፡ ውስቴቱ ፡ መስቴቱ ፡ በው እተ²⁹ ፡ ጊዜ ፡ ዘንመ ፡ ዝና ም ፡ ወአጥፍአ³⁰ ፡ ወይእቲስ ፡ ጠብዓት³¹ ፡ ትባእ ፡ ወሰበ ፡ ርእየ ፡ ዝኩ ፡ ብእሲ ፡ ተብዓታ³² ፡ ለባዊእ³³ ፡ ነሥአ³⁴ ፡ ስይፈ ፡ ወወድተ ፡ ውስቴቱ³⁵ ፡ በፖዱ³⁶ ፡ መሙተ ፡ እስመ ፡ ንኩር³⁷ ፡ ሥና³⁸ ፡ ለጲላግያ ፡ ወኢርእዮቶ³⁹ ›

ጸሎታ⁴⁴ ፡ የሀሉ⁴⁵ ፡ ምስለ ፡ አቡን⁴⁶ ፡ ዮሐንስ ፡ ወይረሲ ፡ ክፍለ ፡ መ ሐድረሁ⁴⁷ ፡ ምስለ ፡ ስማዕት⁴⁸ ፡ መዋእያን ፥ አሜን⁴⁹ ፥

1 の praef. C. 2 れ:のおけ: add. C. 3 けわれて: C; うナわれて:? B. • om. C. 5 ሳእከ: B; ሳእከ: C, g. l. 6 አንበሳ: add. B. 7 ወደቤሱ: BC, g. l. 8 90. C. 9 Z om. C. 10 H praef. C, add. LAHH: 0 11 1. add. BC. 12 ወይቤሉ: C. 13 ወ om. C. 14 አምጽአዋ: C. 15 ወኅ ድ79 : BC. 10 ይሑር : BC. 17 አንበሳሁ : ? C. 18 ወመጽአ : C. 19 ዝ hZ: BC. 20 om. C. 21 Z add. BC. 22 P.AA: C. 23 HAM BC. BC. 24 OLCAL: B. 25 Pha: pro A C. 26 Z om. BC. 27 Hh: BC, g. I. 28 **ላህመ :** C, *q. l.* 29 ወ om. B. 30 ወአጥፍአ : B, ወአጥፍዖ : C. 31 አጥ ብዓተ : C. 32 ጠብዓ : C. 33 ሰበዊአ : BC, g. l. 34 ወ praef. C. 35 ውእ ቱ: B. ³⁶ በክሳዱ : B, በከብዱ : C. ³⁷ ፍጦር : B, ፍቁር : C. ³⁸ ስና : BC. 39 ወኢርአዮት : C. 40 ለስና : BC. 41 ወኢኃለየተ : B; /. ወኢኅለየተ : 42 ለዝ : ዓለም : BC: 43 ኃሳፊ : BC. 44 ወበረከታ : add. B; ወጸሎቹ : ሰጳው ሎስ : add. C. 45 የፖሉ : B. ተኩን : C. 46 ንብራ : ወልደ : 2ዮርጊስ : ለዓለመ : ዓለም : አሜን ÷ B, pro አቡነ : አሜን ÷; ነፍስ : ፍቁሮሙ : ንጉሥነ : ኢደሱ : ወወልዱ : ንጉሥነ : ኢዮአስ : ወአሞሙ : ንፃሥትነ : ወለተ : 2ዮር2ስ : (ወአመቶሙ : ወለተ : ሥሳሴ : add. corr.) ለዓለመ : ዓለም : አሜን ÷ C, pro አቡነ : አሜን ÷ 47 / መኃድሪሁ : 48 / ሰማዕታት : 49 ለዘጸሐፎ : ወለዘአጽሐፎ : ለዘአንበቦ : ወለዘተርንም ፡ ኅቡረ ፡ ይምሐሮሙ ፡ እንዚሕብሔር ፡ በመንፃሥተ ፡ ስማደት ፡ ስዓለ an: 90.9 * add. B.

THE EPISTLE OF PELAGIA

The Epistle of Pelagia. When Paul came to the region of Cæsarea, he taught again there also the way of the Lord, according to his custom always; and they, *even* every man of the city, who doubted and did not believe in law, because they were not of it, reviled Paul, and they took him and seized him, and put him in bonds, saying to him, Thou hast brought unto us a law that is not ours. And he said to them, But ye also were not born of old, *that ye should* judge me. But now, what man seeketh of old—doth he not seek what is right and good? As said the prophet David, Know ye, know ye, that I am, and there is no other Lord beside me, saith God.

Ask your fathers and they will tell you, and your elders and they will inform you, whether there was anyone before him who did a wonder, and whether there was after him a creator of the universe,

and there is none beside him.

He is from before the world.

and he is after the world.

He is of old also.

and he is now,

and he is now,

and there is no god beside him; who spread out the heavens as a bowl, and will roll them up like a scroll; and everything decayeth and passeth away, but he is God, and his years also fail not.

To him we will bow down,

and him we will praise,

and his might we will hallow,

and his name we will worship and we will bow down.

And then the judge wondered, and he despised him, and let him go. And Paul departed toward the mountain. And as he walked there, Paul found a lion, and his height was twelve¹ cubits, and his size as that of a horse. And he met Paul, and they saluted each other as though they knew each other. And the lion said unto Paul, Well met, Paul, servant of God, and Apostle of the Lord Jesus Christ! I have one thing which I ask thee to do unto me. And Paul said unto him, Speak; I will hear. And the lion said, Make me to enter among the mature² Christians. And Paul took him and made him to enter among the mature Christians. And when he had finished the law of the seventh day, *then* they bade each other farewell.³ And again Paul returned to the city.

And a certain man said to him, My brother, who is older than I, is dead; and come, make a prayer in my house. And then Paul went and found him

⁹ Lit., with the lion.

¹ Nineteen, B.

³ Perhaps an error in translation lies back of this; e. g., confusion of the Coptic words for "baptism" and for "great, much." C/. Jerome, De eir. ill. 7, "totam baptizati leonis fabulam," and Harnack, Chronologie, I, pp. 494, 495. At any rate the phrase is a way of conveying the idea of baptism.

that was dead, and he said, What aileth you? Do not weep, be silent. And Paul began to pray, and he said, My Lord Jesus Christ, who art not slow to do good, wherever they call upon thee, and name thee, thou art there, but there is not one that seeth thee, and that is able to see thee. For the sake of men shew thine eternal wonders, that man may not doubt and say, Where is this lord who is named the lover of men? Do thou, O Lord, give life to this man, for from thee is every gift; and even if that which thou hast given repent thee, do not take away the faith which thou hast given us. Give to this man faith, until thy power come again, even thy judgment which is not found vain. And he said, Thou man, arise. And he arose and regained consciousness¹ and many believed, and followed him saying, Teach us also a faith such that, when one asks, one makes the dead to arise and live.

And he said to them. If ye have faith in your heart, as much as a mustard seed, then ye shall say to this mountain, Depart, and it will depart. See ye that faith saves in everything. And they said unto him, May we also hear it, we seek of thee. And he began to teach them; and he said to them, See Rahab the harlot, that by her faith she entered into the kingdom of heaven. And see that the three children were saved by their faith from the fire. See ye that by faith he saves. And by his faith Daniel was saved from the mouth of the lions. See ye Ezekiel the prophet; he was saved from the pit of clay. See Thekla, that by her faith she escaped from the fire and from the mouth of the lions. See Abraham, that for his faith God said to him, My friend. See Isaac, that by his faith he was saved from the sword and from the altar of sacrifice, and Isaac heard him who spoke. And see Joseph, that by his faith he escaped from the pit and from his brethren and from the hand of Pharaoh the king, and he became ruler. And why should I tell you of other prophets, and of our fathers also who pleased God ? And see his brethren and his chosen ones; Elijah, who ascended alive into the heavens, and his creator made him ascend in a chariot of fire, with horses of fire drawing him at his command. And by his faith Elijah asked of God that it should not rain upon the earth three years and six months, and it was so. And see Elisha, who by his faith healed a leper, when he asked, and made the dead² also to live, and this also by entreating Jesus Christ. And now also my brethren, believe with all your heart and with all your strength and with all your soul, that Christ, God the Father and Son and Holy Spirit, is one God, and all that ye ask he will give you and do for you. But I say unto you, if ye believe that the Lord is God and do not do his will, your faith is vain; and what doth it profit to believe, if ye do not the will of him in whom ye have believed ? Behold, see, the demons also believe that God is Lord, and do not do his will. According therefore as they do not do his will and do not keep the commandment of God, they are vain. But if therefore ye believe that Christ is God, ye shall not steal, ye shall not commit adultery, and ye shall not worship idols, and ye shall not swear, and ye shall not covet your neighbor's substance; and honor thy father and thy mother, and fear God with all thy heart and with all thy strength and with all thy soul. Thou hast no other beside him, and he is thy

¹ Lit., knew.

³ Pl.

creator and thy father's creator; besides Jesus thou hast no other god. And of the fruit of thy house give unto the poor; the first fruits of thy harvest bring to the house of the Lord thy God.

And while Paul was proclaiming this commandment and teaching thus, there were many moreover who believed and renounced this world and followed the commandment of the Lord, and they followed Paul. And a woman whose name was Pelagia, daughter of the king, heard, and she renounced her husband and followed the exhortation of Paul. And her husband heard, and he told the king. And the king met¹ Paul and said to him. Behold thou art corrupting for us all our people, and all, when they hear thine admonition, renounce the world. The husband also renounces his wife, and the wife also renounces her husband. And now also thou shalt pay for everything which thou hast done unto that Thekla.² And he commanded that they should east Paul into prison; and they did as the king commanded. And they set a lion in ambush for Paul in the theater, and they set in ambush the one whose height was twelve³ cubits, and his size as that of a horse, the one that had met Paul, that Paul had made to enter among the mature Christians. And when they brought this lion and the king saw him, he marveled at his size, and said, Come now, we have found this day one that will devour Paul. And they brought Paul from the prison, and they brought him into the theater. And after Paul they brought the lion in to him. And it seemed to them that he would devour him, and they all said, But this day hath Paul met that which will punish him. And Paul stretched forth his hands and prayed; the lion also prayed after him; and Paul worshiped and the lion also worshiped with him. And when they had finished glorifying and praying, Paul also turned and said to the lion, Well met!⁴ and the lion also said to Paul, Well met,⁴ our father! Well met!⁴ And Paul said to the lion, How is it that thou wast caught, who art so great? And the lion also said unto Paul, Thou also, behold thou wast caught, and they brought thee that I might devour thee. Did they not know that we were dear to one another? We are servants⁵ of our Lord. And after they had seen him talking with Paul, they all wondered and said, Great is the faith of this man; even the beast of the field obeys him, and the people hearken to him. And they said, Now take Pelagia, but let him go with his lion. And the lion and Paul departed. And then they said, everyone, There is the cow of brass; and kindle it, and let them cast her into it, or let her be obedient to her husband, and be like ordinary people. And they brought also the cow of brass, and they began to cast her into it. And at that moment there rained rain and extinguished it. But she wished to enter in. And when the husband saw her willingness to enter in, he took a sword and fell upon it on his face and died, because the beauty of Pelagia was wonderful, and she did not consider her beauty, and did not regard this passing world.

May her prayer be with our father John and prepare the portion of his habitations with the victorious martyrs. Amen.

¹ Or, received. ⁴ Pelagia, C. ³ Nineteen, II. ⁴ Or, Well done! Wonderful! ⁴ Lit., a servant.



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